

FIFTEENTH  
ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT  
OF THE DEPARTMENT,  
1914-15.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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T. FISHER UNWIN, LIMITED, LONDON, W.C.

1916

DUBLIN CASTLE,

22nd June, 1916.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifteenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1914-15.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT CHALMERS.

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and  
Technical Instruction for Ireland,  
Dublin.

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# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction  
for Ireland.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
IVOR CHURCHILL, BARON WIMBORNE,  
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR  
OF IRELAND.

---

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Fifteenth Annual General Report.\*

The Annual Report of the Department includes operations up to the close of the agricultural year, viz., 30th September, as it has been found more convenient to adopt this arrangement than to limit the Report to the period of the financial year.

The Report has been divided as follows :—

Part I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

Part II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit.

\* With a view to economising in printing and paper various statistical and financial tables are omitted this year and the Report has been shortened in other respects. The information hitherto published in this form will be made available otherwise.

## PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

### 1.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The Triennial Elections of Members of the Council of Agriculture, of the Agricultural Board and of the Board of Technical Instruction took place in 1915. In previous Reports the respective constitutions of these bodies were fully explained.

On the 4th May, 1915, the first meeting of the new Council was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House, Dublin, by permission of the Council of the Society. The Council's first business was to resolve itself into four Provincial Committees, sitting separately, to elect representatives on the Agricultural Board and on the Board of Technical Instruction.

Among the principal subjects discussed at the meeting were the following :—Exportation of breeding stock; Irish draught horses; importation of army mares; sheep-dipping; and the registration of shire and clydesdale stallions.

During the year ended 30th September, 1915, the Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction each met on three occasions.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration was re-appointed for 1915-1918.

Complete lists of the members of the foregoing bodies will be found in the Appendices at pages 140 to 144.

### 2.—FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

#### (a) *Parliamentary Vote.*

The Vote for the financial year 1914-15 contained provision for the administrative expenses of the Department, grants-in-aid under the Diseases of Animals Acts, £47,100; provision for forestry operations, £6,000; and a sum of £37,000 under Section 15 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909. The following grants from the Development Fund were also included :—For the improvement of horse-breeding, £10,000; for afforestation purposes, £33,221; for tobacco-growing experiments, £12,875; for agricultural research and advisory work, £5,000; for fishery development, £32,380; for Warble Fly investigation, £500; and for the establishment of a Veterinary Research Laboratory, £8,000. (See page 131 of the Appendices.)

The administrative expenses of the Science and Art Institutions and the Geological Survey of Ireland were defrayed from

the Vote for Science and Art applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom. During the financial year 1914-15 the expenditure on these institutions amounted to £54,917, viz. :—£24,951 on the Royal College of Science, £18,684 on the National Museum of Science and Art, £5,532 on the National Library, £4,622 on the Metropolitan School of Art, £4,472 on the Royal Botanic Gardens, and £1,706 on the Geological Survey. (See page 132 of the Appendices.) In this Vote also a sum of £96,400 was provided for the grants to technical schools and classes of science and art.

(b) *Endowment Fund.*

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure under this head are given in the Appendices at pages 136 and 137.

(c) *The General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

In the last Report will be found detailed information as to the origin of this fund and the manner in which the money is applied for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

An account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with this fund is printed at page 184 of the Appendices.

### 3.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

As in the past two years, excluding interest on securities and loans, the Department received an income of £190,000 for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. (See page 136 of the Appendices for details). In accordance with the provisions of the Act named, sums of £55,000 and £10,000 were appropriated for the purposes of technical instruction and fisheries, respectively. A sum of £1,800, approximately, was appropriated to meet the cost of (1) superannuation allowances to certain ex-officials of the Commissioners of National Education, and (2) travelling expenses of members of the Council of Agriculture and of the two statutory Boards.

The remainder, viz., £123,700, represented the amount available for agricultural purposes during	
FUNDS FOR	1914-15. The residue of the capital sums
AGRICULTURAL	granted to the Department under Section
PURPOSES.	15 (c) and (g) of the Act of 1899, together
	with the unexpended balances of annual
income in previous years were invested in Government securities.	
SECURITIES	The face value of the securities held on
HELD.	31st March, 1915, was £151,446, and their
	cash value at the "minimum prices" on
	that date was £102,647—representing a
depreciation of close on £16,000 in twelve months. The cash	

balance in hands and at Bank was £11,413. The total assets of the Fund on 31st March, 1915, were accordingly £114,060, to which must be added a sum of, approximately, £74,000, the amount of principal outstanding on loans financed from the Endowment Fund. The statutory charges, on 31st March, 1915, on these assets amounted to £58,684, made up as follows:—Technical instruction in county boroughs, £36,814; technical instruction in urban and rural districts, £12,473; extension of special schemes of technical instruction, £2,855; sea fisheries, £5,963; and buildings, etc., at the Munster Institute, £579.

STATUTORY LIABILITIES ON THE ENDOWMENT FUND.	£12,473 ; extension of special schemes of technical instruction, £2,855 ; sea fisheries, £5,963 ; and buildings, etc., at the Munster Institute, £579.
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The sixth triennial division of the sum of £55,000, assigned for the purposes of technical instruction by the Act of 1899 was made by the Board of Technical Instruction at their meeting on the 30th March, 1915, as follows:—

FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.	For technical instruction in the six county boroughs, £24,000.
	For technical instruction elsewhere than in county boroughs and for central purposes, £31,000.

With the concurrence of the Board, £7,000 per annum was set aside for central purposes, e.g., senior scholarship schemes, training of teachers, etc., and the balance, £24,000, was allocated for distribution among urban and county committees in aid of approved technical instruction schemes. For particulars of these schemes see Part II. of this Report.

In 1914-15 the funds applicable for technical instruction purposes were supplemented by a grant of £10,000 from agricultural funds made with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board for rural classes in domestic economy and manual instruction in connection with local schemes. A sum of £3,000 from agricultural funds was also allocated for classes in lace, crochet, farriery, and other rural industries which were under the direct supervision of the Department.

Excluding the balance of £49,159 from the previous year, a sum of £65,639\* was available for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects in 1914-15. The total expenditure within the latter year was £62,382, of which £28,333 was paid to the six county boroughs. A balance of £52,416 was carried forward to 1915-16, viz., £36,814 accumulated in connection with county boroughs, and £15,602 in respect of urban and certain special schemes.

\* In addition to this amount a sum of £96,400 was provided in the Parliamentary Vote, as stated on page 3, for grants to schools and classes of science and art and technical instruction. The distribution of these grants is shown on pages 148 to 187 of the Appendices.

The funds available for fishery purposes in 1914-15 amounted to £23,831, viz : £10,000 provided annually

FUNDS FOR under the Act of 1899, and £13,831 for FISHERY PURPOSES, since from previous years including certain receipts. The gross expenditure was £17,868. Particulars of the several fishery operations and marine works, etc., undertaken during the year will be found in the Special Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland issued annually by the Department.

The origin of this Fund was explained in previous Reports.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND. The total amount advanced for the purchase and repair of fishing boats and gear during the fifteen years ended 31st March, 1915, was £80,876, of which £7,194 was issued during the last financial year. During the same period the repayments including interest amounted to £56,624, the arrears of instalments amounted to £3,805, and a sum of £409 was written off as irrecoverable.

#### 4.—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

During the session all the College laboratories, workshops, etc., were in full working order and the following additional equipment provided :—

- ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.
- (a) In the hydraulics laboratory of the Engineering Division: A Pelton wheel, a double Vortex turbine, a high lift centrifugal pump, direct coupled with a three-phase Induction motor.
  - (b) In the Chemistry Division: One Hilger's grating spectroscope; one Hilger's quartz prism spectrograph; a complete metallographic outfit for the examination of the micro-structure of metals and alloys, a very important branch of modern metallurgy.

The extra accommodation afforded by the well-equipped laboratories was used extensively in research work, both of an academic and an industrial nature, and many papers based on this work were produced.

During the session 1914-15, 141 students attended the College, of these 25 were non-associate students. The associate students included 5 Royal scholars, 20 science scholars, 43 agricultural scholars (including 2 in horticulture and 1 in creamery management), 20 teachers-in-training, 3 research students, and 1 post graduate student. Special courses of instruction organised in the College by the Department during the summer of 1914 were attended by 318 additional students.

Eleven of the officers and employees of the College are at present serving in the Army.

In January, 1915, the new charter having been signed by His Majesty the King, the control and management of the College became vested in the Department, and on the termination of the 1914-15 session the staff was reorganised and the general arrangements of the College revised.

It is interesting to record that the Union Government of South Africa has arranged to send for the forthcoming session at the College four student-scholars to be trained for the veterinary profession.

See page 21 of this Report for further particulars regarding the College.

Owing to the international crisis which arose before half of the financial year was over, the additions to the collections by purchase or gift have not been as numerous as in other years.

In the Natural History Division a skeleton of the Irish Elk has been added by purchase; also many Irish birds, Irish mammals, and several foreign bird skins. Dr. Scharff, the Keeper, during his visit to Australia with the British Association, made a large collection of Invertebrates which he has presented to the Museum.

Some important additions by purchase were made early in the year to the Art Collections, including a silver chalice and paten with inscription, dated 1711, a set of miniatures representing the Exiled Court of James the Second, and a fine panel of Arras tapestry. The Georgian Society presented all the original photographs used in the publication of their valuable works, and Sir Lauder Brunton presented numerous specimens to the Ethnographical Collections.

During the year the Circulation Branch sent out 667 cases on loan to twenty-one secondary schools, etc.

The most interesting additions to the Irish Antiquities Collections were a number of gold ornaments found near Strangford Lough which were presented by the Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, K.P., F.S.A. An account of these objects is given in the Museum Bulletin, Part I. Vol. IV. One hundred and fifty additions were made to these Collections by purchase, gift, and transfer from the Royal Irish Academy.

A Museum Guide dealing with the collection of finger rings was published during the year, also a list of the bronze celts having recorded localities.

A large number of Irish lichens was presented to the Botanical Section by Canon Lett of Aghaderg, and a fine series of specimens representative of the proteaceae was given by the Director of the Kew Gardens. Numerous plants from the Canaries and Australia were also received, including a specimen of "Black Boy" secured by Professor Johnson when he visited

Australia with the British Association. A sample of the life-saving "Miranda" waistcoat can now be seen in the economic collections. Over seven hundred plants were identified for teachers and others during the year.

An interesting series of samples of rocks and minerals from Australia, including gold from Victoria, and silver, copper and lead ores from Tasmania, was added to the Geological Collection.

Owing to enlistments the staff of the Museum has been reduced by five.

A special Report with reference to the Museum was issued by the Board of Visitors as usual.

Attendances of readers during 1914-15 numbered 169,248, the daily average being 664. During NATIONAL LIBRARY the year, 4,197 volumes were added to OF IRELAND. the collection. The Catalogue for 1910 and 1911 was issued during the year, and proofs for the years 1912 and 1913 were received. Good progress has been made with the cataloguing and arrangement of certain sections of the Library. The generosity of numerous donors, public and private, is recorded by the Trustees in their special Report. The reading rooms, the hall and the stairs of the Library have been painted in a colour scheme designed by Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A. The eastern attic has been shelved and fitted up.

One member of the Library staff has joined the Army and another has been transferred temporarily for munition work.

The new propagating pits in the nursery ground were ready for receiving plants in April, and ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS. accordingly all plants from the stable range of pits, and from the lower pit, were transferred thereto. The growth of plants in these new houses has been excellent, and there has been a great saving in labour.

The usual work of labelling plants was maintained as far as possible. All young trees which were ready for moving were transferred from the nursery grounds to the collections, and some large old trees which were in the way, or which were in dangerous positions, were taken down without accident. These included a very large willow on the river bank, which had been broken by storm, two elms overhanging the cemetery and a very large sycamore beside the public road which interfered with the tramway electric wires, and which was unsafe.

A large section of the old rock garden was remade, and work was started at the inner section of the Fern division.

A new section of road was made in the nursery field, as the new propagating houses were built over part of the existing road.

During the latter end of May the Keeper visited Kew and other gardens, including Canon Ellacombe's at Bitton, Mr. Elwes's at Colesborne, and the Cambridge Botanic Garden, from all of which liberal donations of rare and valuable plants were obtained.

Since the outbreak of war fourteen members of the staff attached to the garden joined the army, and one is engaged on munition work.

Within the year 1914-15 the gardens were visited by 406,166 persons, as compared with 407,903 for the preceding year.

During the session 1914-15, 345 students attended the Metropolitan School of Art, viz.: 156 at the day classes alone, and 189 at evening classes solely. Twenty-five students attended at both the day and the evening classes.

Four silver medals, four bronze medals, and two book-prizes were awarded, to works submitted by students of the school, in connection with the National Art Competition of 1915. Twenty other works earned the Examiners' commendation.

Two members of the staff have joined the army.

During the year 1914-15, three members of the staff of the Geological Survey joined His Majesty's forces, and the work was in consequence mainly directed to questions of urgent economic importance. The detailed examination of the strata of the Leinster coal-field led to the accurate determination of the horizons on which coal is likely to be found.

Beds of Carboniferous age containing nodules of calcium phosphate have been traced in southern Donegal, and analysis of the nodules have been made.

In conjunction with the Economic Botanist of the Department, investigations were made as to the causes of the yellowing of oat-crops on certain soils in Connemara and at Maryborough. The calcareous sands and the seaweeds used as manures in the west were analysed in view of possible injurious ingredients, and plant poisons were sought for in the soils. Experiments were devised for the treatment of these abnormal cases, and are still under observation.

A revised and re-written Memoir was published on the district around Monaghan town, attention being given especially to the deposits affecting agriculture and to the records of ores of lead, manganese, and antimony. The Memoir on the Kenmare and Killarney district, with its accompanying maps, has been nearly completed for the press. A large number of sheets of the one-inch map of the Old Red Sandstone areas have been revised in view of present information, and new colourists' patterns have been deposited with the Ordnance Survey.



A six-inch geological map of the deposits underlying Dublin city was prepared for and exhibited at the Civic Exhibition in 1914, and a copy is now in the hands of the Ordnance Survey for publication. It is hoped that this may become a standard map for architects and engineers.

### 5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Forestry.*—The Development Commissioners have approved plans for the afforesting of each of the three areas, comprising in all 8,658 acres, which have been acquired by means of the advance of £25,000 for the purchase of afforestable land. The estimated expenditure from the Development Fund for the period covered by the plans amounts in the aggregate to £80,911, and is made up as follows:—

	Area.	Period covered by working plan.	Total estimated expenditure.
Ballyhouna Afforestation Area.	2,696	52 years	£31,430
Slieve Bloom Afforestation Area.	3,146	60 "	26,605
Glendalough and Auhtrim Afforestation Area.	2,816	60 "	22,876
			<hr/> £80,911

The terms under which the advances are to be made from the Development Fund for the purposes of the working plans were under consideration at the close of the year.

In view of the need for economy, the purchase of additional afforestable lands was suspended.

A sum of £344 13s. was paid over to the Kildare County Council—being the first annual instalment of the grant of £1,385 from the Development Fund referred to in the Report for 1913-14.

*Technical and Advisory work.*—The annual grant of £5,000 from the Development Fund in aid of the Department's Scheme of technical and advisory work in connection with agriculture was renewed for the financial year 1915-16. Particulars of the work done under the scheme will be found at pages 60-64.

*Horse-breeding.*—The annual grant of £10,000 from the Development Fund in aid of the Department's horse-breeding schemes was also renewed for the financial year 1915-16. The period of five years for which the grant was provided will terminate with the present year. Having regard to the great importance of the horse-breeding schemes, both from the agricultural and the military points of view the Department have made strong representations to the Treasury in favour of a continuance of the grant in full for a further period. The operations under the schemes are dealt with at page 44 of this Report.

*Warble Fly Pest*.—A further grant not exceeding £500 was made from the Development Fund to assist the Department in proceeding with the investigation concerning the Warble Fly Pest during the financial year 1915-16. Reference to this investigation is made at page 58.

*Tobacco*.—Particulars as to the work carried out with the assistance of grants from the Development Fund will be found on page 56 of the Report.

*Fisheries*.—Progress has been made with the construction of the marine works at Helvick and at Kilkeel.

Financial and other assistance has been given to schemes for dredging fishing harbours, for the development of motor boat fishing, and for the improvement of oyster fisheries, and of the facilities for the ascent of salmon up certain rivers.

The Department, by desire of the Treasury, furnished the Development Commissioners with a report on applications for grants from the Wexford County Council for the improvement of Courtown Harbour, from the Down County Council for the construction of an approach road to the

Harbour at Portavogie and the widening of the entrance to and the removal of rocks from Annalong Harbour, and from the Fermanagh County Council towards the provision of improved means of communication between Boa Island in Lough Erne and the mainland. Reports were also furnished with regard to projects for the provision of better transit facilities in the following three areas:—Slievecardagh (Co. Tipperary), Castlecomer (Co. Kilkenny), and from Wolfhill (Queen's Co.) to Athy (Co. Kildare).

The Department continued their practice of making small grants of books to approved village libraries. Only books dealing with agriculture and kindred subjects are supplied under this scheme, the object being to

add to the utility of the particular library from the point of view of borrowers among the farming and industrial classes. The scheme has been found of special benefit as a means of providing suitable reading matter for actual or past students at the various agricultural and technical classes conducted by local committees throughout the country.

The Irish white glass bottle factories have hitherto used sand imported from Belgium. A large number of British glass manufacturers also obtained their supplies from Belgium and France, but owing to the war these supplies were cut off. At the outbreak of the war the Department began an investigation in order to ascer-

REPORTS ON  
APPLICATIONS TO  
DEVELOPMENT  
COMMISSIONERS.

GRANTS OF BOOKS  
TO VILLAGE  
LIBRARIES.

IRISH MINERALS  
AND  
RAW MATERIALS.

tain whether sands suitable for use in the manufacture of clear and white glass, other than those at Muckish Mountain, Co. Donegal, were to be found in this country.

The quality of a sand in respect of its suitability for white glass manufacture is determined by the quantity of iron it contains. A sand suitable for the manufacture of the best varieties of glass, such as flint glass, optical glass, the whitish sheet glass, etc., must contain a very high percentage of silica and a very low percentage of iron. The cheaper forms of window glass, etc., can be made, however, from sands containing a higher percentage of iron; but, even for this purpose, sands with a low iron content are to be preferred.

The investigation, which is still being carried out, has already included the collection of about 250 samples of sand from various parts of the country. Certain of these samples were subjected to analytical tests, and, where the results warranted further research, small samples of glass were made in the Metallurgical Laboratories attached to the Royal College of Science. The glass made from these samples was principally of a light green colour, due to the presence of iron in these sands. The use of decolourising materials tends to make these glasses whiter. A sample of sand from the vicinity of Kilmainham Wood, Co. Meath, gave a whitish glass.

Stress must be laid on the fact that the results of these analyses, and the manufacture of the small samples referred to, can be considered as only indicating that the sands are worthy of being further tested in bulk quantities by private enterprise, so that the nature, colour, etc., of the resultant glass under commercial conditions can be ascertained, and its suitability for the manufacture of window and plate glass, etc., determined. The sands to which these remarks apply are to be found at Washing Bay, Coalisland, Lough Neagh, Co. Tyrone; Loughros Bay, near Ardara, Co. Donegal; Rosslare, Co. Wexford; Silver Strand, near Wicklow, Co. Wicklow; and Sutton, Co. Dublin.

It is of the utmost importance that the samples of sand used in such tests should be representative of the entire deposit from which they were taken, and it is essential, therefore, that specimens should be procured by proper and systematic sampling. Messrs. David Wright & Co., White Glass Bottle Works, Belfast, have ordered for use at their factory a large quantity of the sand from Washing Bay, Coalisland. A deposit of white sand is being worked by Sir P. Bam Stewart at Derryharriff, near Dunfanaghy Road Station, Donegal.

Owing to the present difficulty in obtaining supplies of raw materials from abroad, a number of inquiries have been received from British manufacturers. The Department have been,

and are at present, making investigations with the object of assisting in bringing about the replacement of these materials by Irish products.

The possibilities of development in connection with peat have continued to occupy attention, and the Department are at present making an investigation as to some other purposes outside the question of fuel for which peat might be used. Further experiments in this connection are being carried out by private enterprise. Arrangements were made for the Department's representative to investigate in 1914 new types of machinery at work in Germany. The outbreak of hostilities, however, rendered the proposed investigation impossible.

The producer gas installation in operation at Messrs. Hamilton Robb's works at Portadown, where peat is used in place of anthracite coal, appears to have effected a considerable annual saving.

The Dutch system of cutting peat for moss litter purposes introduced by the Department at the Irish Peat Development Company's works at Maghery, Lough Neagh, and also at the Turraun Peat Company's works, Fermanagh, King's County, continues to give successful results.

The Department drew the attention of those engaged in the peat cutting industry to the importance of cutting as much peat as possible during the past season.

Expert advice and instruction in lime-burning have continued to be afforded to persons interested practically in this matter.

The Committee appointed by the Vice-President in October of last year (see Fourteenth Annual Report, page 18), to inquire into the present state of the Pig Breeding Industry in Ireland started its inquiry at the beginning of November, 1914. In all 25 public sittings were held and 144 witnesses examined.

The sittings were held at the most important centres of pork production in the four provinces, and attracted considerable interest and attention. The witnesses examined represented every aspect of the industry, and included breeders and feeders of pigs, farmers who sold as finished pork all the pigs they reared, representatives of the Irish bacon curing trade, members of the leading agricultural societies and of the County Agricultural Committees, as well as a number of persons engaged in the shipping trade. In addition the Department's Live Stock Inspectors furnished particulars regarding the working of the Department's swine-breeding scheme in the several counties, and the results of the

extended series of pig feeding experiments carried out by the Department at Clonakilty were also brought under notice.

During the course of the inquiry considerable public attention was attracted to the importance of pig keeping in Ireland, and a large amount of correspondence on the subject appeared in the columns of the leading daily and agricultural papers.

In April, 1915, the Report of the Committee, which had previously been presented to Parliament, was published. The Report finds a natural division into three sections; the first of these deals with the present conditions and prospects of the industry. Under present conditions is summarised a short review of the existing pig industry in Ireland and an account given of the chief features relating to it. The prospects of development are discussed in relation to the competing countries of supply on the British market, and the opportunity which Irish pig feeders have of securing a still larger hold than they enjoy at present on the cross-channel markets.

The second section is confined to the special point of reference, viz., the causes which contributed to the striking decrease in the number of pigs in Ireland at June, 1913. This the Committee attribute to the concurrently low price of pork and the high prices of feeding stuffs current in the closing months of 1911 and the opening months of 1912, circumstances which caused such a large proportion of the breeding sows to be fattened and killed off as to seriously deplete the pig stocks in the following year. Other general causes which contribute towards fluctuations in the numbers of pigs kept annually in the country are mentioned, viz., difficulty in obtaining labour, adverse conditions of marketing, the greater profitableness of store cattle raising and poultry keeping, the lack of pig-houses attached to rural district cottages, and lastly the prohibitive effect of sanitary restrictions in towns.

In the third section are given a detailed account of the Department's county scheme for the improvement of swine breeding and a summarised statement of the pig-feeding results obtained at the Clonakilty agricultural station.

The conclusions and recommendations which follow treat of various points in connection with the most suitable foods for pigs and the state in which these can be fed to best advantage; a number of improvements in the working of the swine breeding scheme are also recommended as well as in the system of marketing which formed a subject of general complaint by feeders throughout the inquiry.

The concluding recommendations deal with points of a general nature and are designed to make the feeding of pigs more stable and popular among all classes of the agricultural community. Much of the information elicited during the inquiry

and emphasized in the Report may be anticipated to have a stimulating effect on feeders, and the different recommendations when adopted, as many of them are likely to be, may be counted upon to cause the industry to become of even higher national value and importance than heretofore.

With the object of keeping before farmers the need for increased food production and for the conservation of food supplies the Department continued to carry out the measures referred to in their last Annual Report,

which resulted in an increase of over 83,000 acres in the area under cultivation on 1st June, 1915, as compared with the previous 1st June. The prospect of increased prices for produce no doubt contributed to this result. In view of the many difficulties with which agriculturists were faced this response was most encouraging, but owing to the unfavourable season and to other factors, the result to the farmer was not always satisfactory.

The Department nevertheless did not cease to urge an even greater extension of the area under cultivation and more reliance upon home grown crops. Arrangements were made to release the agricultural instructors so far as possible from routine duties, in order to leave more time at their disposal to advise farmers as to the best means of utilizing their land, the growing of catch crops, etc. Persistent efforts were made by means of these personal visits to induce farmers to recognize the serious responsibilities imposed upon them by the war in regard to increasing the quantity of food hitherto produced in Ireland. Seasonable leaflets dealing with farm and garden operations were widely distributed, and the Department have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Press in giving prominence to special notices which it was desired to bring before the agricultural community.

At the request of the Government, the Vice-President, on 28th June, 1915, appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report as to "what steps should be taken, by legislation or otherwise, for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in Ireland on the assumption that the war might be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916." The Committee consisted of the following members:—The Right Hon T. W. Russell, M.P., Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (Chairman); Mr. John Bagwell, General Manager, Great Northern Railway (Ireland); Mr. Hugh T. Barrie, D.L., M.P.; Mr. Charles F. Bastable, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy, Dublin University; Mr. John P. Boland, M.P.; Mr. Robert N. Boyd, Carrnall, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim; Mr. John R. Campbell, B.Sc., Assistant Secretary

in respect of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; Mr. Robert Downes, Russellstown, Mullingar; Mr. William Field, M.P.; Mr. Thomas P. Gill, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; Mr. James S. Gordon, B.Sc., Deputy Assistant Secretary in respect of Agriculture, and Chief Agricultural Inspector, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; The Most Rev. Denis Kelly, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross; Mr. William McDonald, J.P., ex-Chairman, Cork County Council; Mr. Hugh de F. Montgomery, D.L., Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone; Mr. George Murnaghan, J.P., Omagh, Co. Tyrone; Mr. Joseph O'Connor, Mylerstown, Naas; Mr. Patrick J. O'Neill, J.P., Chairman, Dublin County Council; The Right Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett, D.C.L., K.C.V.O., etc., President, Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

Mr. E. A. M. Morris, M.A., B.L., acted as Secretary.

The Report of the Committee was published in April, 1915. The principal recommendations were as follows:—

1. That the Department should exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915, with a view to safeguarding the breeding stock of the country:

2. That if the Government considered that exceptional steps should be taken to increase the growth of cereal crops, this object might best be effected by guaranteeing for one year a minimum price in the case of wheat and oats:

3. That facilities should be given to enable land-holders to obtain implements and machinery, and that loans for this purpose should be made to the smaller occupiers through the agency of the county committees of agriculture:

4. That export from the United Kingdom of artificial manures and of the constituents used in their manufacture should be prohibited:

5. That loans should be granted for the provision of fishing boats and fishing gear.

The Committee also pointed out that the greater the amount of food and feeding stuffs raised in Ireland and the less of imported commodities used the more the vital interests of the Irish people would be safeguarded and the strain and sufferings of the war lessened. Accordingly they appealed to all land-holders to do their utmost to produce increased quantities of food.

On receipt of this Report the Department took immediate steps to comply with recommendation No. 1 above, and an Order, which came into operation on the 1st September, was issued, prohibiting the exportation as well as the slaughter of animals obviously in-calf or in-pig.

Immediately after the inquiry had terminated a Food Production Campaign was initiated by the Department. Public meetings were organised at eleven centres in the four provinces, at each of which the Vice-President delivered an address dealing with the numerous aspects of the question. These meetings aroused much interest in the question of increased food production, and were the means of securing for the Department the co-operation of leading public men and farmers. In addition, posters and leaflets advising farmers to sow catch crops and wheat during the autumn were widely distributed throughout the country. Arrangements were also made for the distribution, from time to time in the ensuing year, of appropriate leaflets, through the medium of the Police and the National Schools, with a view to ensuring that every farmer in the country would be made fully aware of his responsibilities in the matter and of the steps to be taken to fulfil them.

At the close of the year the Department had under consideration the recommendation with regard to the giving of loans to small holders for the purchase of machinery and implements.



## PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1914-15.

### 1.—AGRICULTURE.

The period covered by this Section of the Report is the agricultural year ended 30th September, 1915.

The work of the Agricultural Branch of the Department falls under the following principal heads :—

- (a) Agricultural instruction.
- (b) Improvement of live stock.
- (c) Agricultural experiments and investigations.
- (d) Administration of special laws on agricultural matters  
(excluding the Diseases of Animals Acts, which are  
dealt with by the Veterinary Branch).
- (e) Loans for agricultural purposes.
- (f) Forestry.

Wherever the operations in connection with any of the subjects included in the foregoing groups are of such a nature that a county forms a convenient unit for administrative purposes, the work is carried out under a scheme directed by the county committee of agriculture. Such schemes are framed by the Department and are, in their leading features, the same for each county, but the question of adopting a particular scheme is a matter for the committee of the county concerned, which may also vary, within certain limits, the details of any scheme adopted. Of this kind are the schemes of itinerant instruction in agriculture, horticulture, poultry-keeping and butter-making, and the schemes for the improvement of cattle, horses and swine. The branches of work which do not lend themselves to be dealt with under county schemes are administered directly by the Department.

The schemes conducted by county committees of agriculture continued during the year 1914-15 to be financed, as heretofore, out of a fund made up of part of the local rates for agricultural and technical instruction and of contributions from the Department's funds. During the period under review no change was made by the Department in the method of recoupment to county committees in respect of expenditure on these schemes.

In the earlier years of the Department's operations their contribution towards the cost of county agricultural schemes was, in the majority of cases, fixed at, approximately, five-ninths of the approved expenditure of the county committees. In the poorer counties of the congested districts, the contribution was usually at the rate of three-fifths of the approved expenditure. This system was continued until the year 1909-10,

inclusive, when the Agricultural Board set aside for a period of five years a fixed annual sum to be divided among the several counties in accordance with a scale based on their valuation, population, area of agricultural land, and numbers of certain classes of live stock. The period in question expired on the 30th September, 1915. Prior to that date the Agricultural Board decided to continue for another year to make their grants to county committees on the same basis, but as the funds at their disposal had been considerably diminished by the effect of the war on the prices of securities, it was found necessary to reduce the total annual sum set aside for county schemes from £51,149 to £40,000. The details of the schemes for the year 1915-16, which were arranged towards the end of the year under review, were settled by the county committees in view of this reduction in their income for the ensuing year. As most of the committees had to their credit a considerable balance, derived both from rates and from the Department's grant for the period which was just closing, it was found possible to continue all the instruction schemes on the same scale as hitherto and to set aside sufficient funds to enable practically all other schemes already in operation to be carried on without serious curtailment of their utility.

(a) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1914-15, one hundred and forty persons were employed by county committees of agriculture in connection with the four principal schemes of itinerant instruction. The schemes of instruction in agriculture, horticulture (including bee-keeping) and poultry-keeping were adopted by every county committee, and the scheme of instruction in home butter-making by all but four committees. The following table gives some indication of the extent of the instructors' work in 1914-15 as compared with the preceding year :—

	Agriculture		Horticulture and Bee-keeping		Poultry-keeping		Butter-making	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
No. of instructors appointed.	45	45	41	44	39	40	36	38
No. of lectures delivered	757	901	126	111	153	44	110	92
Estimated attendance at lectures	37,250	43,391	4,662	4,095	3,256	703	1,650	1,336
No. of courses conducted	84	79	NIL	NIL	139	177	195	223
No. of students admitted to courses	1,281	1,164	NIL	NIL	1,801	2,194	1,881	2,076
No. of visits to farms, gardens, dairies, etc.	19,000	20,878	36,068	42,042	18,966	21,588	6,754	7,873
No. of demonstration plots	2,132	2,532	360	381	—	—	—	—
No. of field experiments	787	730	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be observed that the number of appointments made under these schemes in 1914-15 amounted to 167. As, however, 27 instructors in poultry-keeping acted also as instructors in butter-making, the actual number of persons employed was 140. In addition to these instructors there were also appointed two tillage demonstrators (in county Limerick), three instructors in home bacon-curing (in Queen's County, Westmeath, and Wicklow), seven ploughing demonstrators (in counties Cavan, Leitrim (2), Roscommon (2), Sligo and Westmeath), and one agricultural overseer (in county Meath), making a total of 153 instructors employed by county committees in connection with their agricultural work, an increase of seven instructors as compared with 1913-14.

In connection with schemes of itinerant instruction administered directly by the Department there were employed, in the congested districts in the West of Ireland, 4 agricultural overseers, with 55 assistant agricultural overseers, to give instruction in agriculture to small farmers, 9 temporary spraying demonstrators, to assist in giving instruction and demonstrations in the spraying of potatoes during the summer months, and 7 special instructors to give demonstrations to migrants in the improvement of out-offices, etc.; 20 flax instructors, in districts where flax is a staple crop or is being introduced into the rotation; and 8 instructors in dairying who visit creameries throughout the country in accordance with the provisions of the scheme for improvement in the management of creameries.

There were also employed one instructor in cheesemaking, and two instructors in methods of preparing, packing, and marketing of agricultural produce. The number of instructors employed directly by the Department was, therefore, 106, and the total number employed by the Department and the county committees combined was 259.

In all, twenty-one agricultural institutions gave approved courses of instruction during the 1914-15 session. Of these institutions, ten were under the Department's management, and eleven under other control. Courses for male students only were provided at nine, and for female students only at eleven, institutions, of which two received day-pupils only. As regards the number of places filled by resident students, the following table shows how the year 1914-15 compared with the years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Male Students.		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Institutions under Department's management	.. ..	176*	217*	203*
Institutions under other management	.. ..	35	39	38
TOTAL		211	256	241

\* Includes students who were provided with maintenance allowances instead of residential accommodation.

Female Students.				
Institutions under Department's management	.. ..	103	124	128
Institutions under other management	.. ..	136	140	140
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..	239†	264†	268†
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.		450	520	509

Courses of training for appointments under the schemes of itinerant instruction and in agricultural schools and colleges were continued in the Agricultural Faculty of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, at the Albert Agricultural College, and at the Munster Institute. Nine students completed their training during the year and obtained appointments in connection with the agricultural work of the Department. One hundred and sixty-one students, trained at the institutions mentioned, hold appointments at present on the Department's staff or as county instructors or teachers.

At the commencement of the 1914-15 session there were forty-four students in the Agricultural Faculty, made up as follows:—*Agriculture*, First year, 8; Second year, 12; Third year, 11; Fourth year, 10. *Horticulture*, Third year, 2. *Creamery Management*, Fourth year, 1. Total, 44.

One of the second-year students was a fee-paying associate-student; all the others were holders of scholarships provided by the Department.

The following are the names and addresses of the eight holders of new scholarships admitted to the College for the past session:—Collins, Richard, Corballis, Donabate, Co. Dublin; Corcoran, William J., Castleknock, Co. Dublin; Cotter, Nicholas P., Feale View, Kilconlea, Abbeyfeale; Delaney, Denis, Codrum, Macroom; Kingston, James, Burgatia, Roscarbery, Co. Cork; Molloy, Denis, Leamagowra, Ardara, Co. Donegal; O'Flaherty, Manasses X., Carrick, Castlefin, Co. Donegal; Roche, Carthage, Moorehill, Tullow.

Sixty-five candidates competed for these scholarships.

The eleven fourth-year students completed their course in June, 1915, and obtained the College Diploma. One of these students has since obtained employment in connection with the Department's educational schemes.

Of the one hundred and seven Departmental scholars in the Agricultural Faculty, who, up to the close of the 1914-15

† At each of the institutions for female students two or more sessions are held annually. The number of places filled throughout the year, as shown above, is, therefore, much less than the number of students admitted to the courses.

session, had completed their training, sixty-five, including those serving in the army, hold appointments as follows :—38 county instructors in agriculture, 12 teachers at agricultural colleges and stations, 15 on Department's central staff.

An examination for scholarships tenable in the Agricultural Faculty was held in August, 1915. Forty-three candidates competed. The following were awarded scholarships :—Cameron, William M., Ballinrees, Macosquin, Coleraine ; Campbell, Robert M., Dungiven, Co. Londonderry ; Knox, Edward, Clement's Hill, Ballyclare, Co. Antrim ; Maguire, Thomas, Gubaveeney, Blacklion, Co. Cavan ; Sharvin, Thomas, Kilelief, Strangford, Co. Down.

The prospectuses of the examinations for scholarships in agriculture, etc., held in August, 1914, and August, 1915, were published in the Department's *Journal* for January, 1914 [pages 370-373] and for April, 1915 [pages 602-605].

<p>THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND.</p>	<p>The control and management of this college were transferred to the Department in January, 1915, by Royal Charter. The circumstances which led to this change in the position of the college were set out in previous annual Reports.</p>
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The objects of the college are (a) to teach and present students for the examinations of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and generally to conduct higher education and research in relation to veterinary science in Ireland, and (b) to advise the Department upon such veterinary matters as may be submitted by them to the college.

The number of students who attended the college during the 1914-15 session was 180, 121 of whom sat for the examinations of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Of these, 95 passed, 2 with first-class honours, and 15 with second-class honours ; 25 of the successful students completed their college training and were admitted members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The number of patients received into and treated in the clinics amounted to 510, the greater proportion being horses and dogs.

A considerable amount of research work was carried out in the laboratories of the college.

The number of students admitted for the 1915-16 session was as follows :—87 first year, 26 second year, 23 third year, 28 fourth year. Total, 114.

<p>ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.</p>	<p>Twenty-two students were admitted to the ordinary agricultural course, and eleven to the course for farm apprentices.</p>
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Four past students were successful in obtaining scholarships in agriculture, tenable at the Royal College of Science, at the competition held in August, 1915.

Six new students were admitted to the horticultural school, and three students who had attended the previous session were re-admitted.

As a result of the examination held at the end of the 1914-15 session, two of the students were retained for a further period of twelve months as working gardeners.

Thirty men (including those serving in the army), trained in this school hold positions in connection with horticultural schemes, either under local authorities or immediately under the Department.

The number of candidates for admission to, and the number of students in residence at the college for each of the last three years were as follows :—

	Candidates.			Students in Residence.		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Agricultural Course :						
Farm Apprentices .	—	7	11	—	7	11
Ordinary Students .	56	43	39	36	28	22
Horticultural Course .	14	17	12	9	9	9
Royal College of Science Course .	—	—	—	15	16	19
TOTALS,	70	67	62	60	60	61

The courses of training in agriculture and horticulture were on the same lines as those held in 1913-14, prospectuses of which appear in the Appendices of the Annual Report for that year [pages 29-32].

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.      The number of students, including paid apprentices, at agricultural stations in each of the past three years was as follows :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Athenry, . . .	22	26	27
Ballyhaise, . . .	31	30	33
Clonakilty, . . .	28	32	30
	81	88	90

The total number of students who held scholarships for the year 1914-15 from county committees of agriculture was twenty-three, five being held at Athenry, four at Ballyhaise, and fourteen at Clonakilty.

The number of students admitted to the creamery course at Ballyhaise was sixteen, one of these being the holder of a free place. These are included in the figure thirty-three, given in the foregoing table. Fifteen attended the examination in technical subjects as applied to creamery management held in March, 1915. Six passed in all the subjects, and were awarded certificates under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries.

The following table indicates, in the case of agricultural students, the extent to which the stations are availed of by young men of the farming and of the non-farming class, respectively, and also the class of farm from which the apprentices are drawn :—

Valuation of Parents' Holding	Percentage of Total Agricultural Students		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Sons of farmers the annual valuation of whose holding was :—			
Under £20 . . . . .	39	38	38
Between £20 and £40 . . . . .	27	28	22
" £40 and £100 . . . . .	22	23	10
Over £100 . . . . .	8	9	15
Sons of persons other than farmers . . . . .	4	2	15
	100	100	100

Of the seventy-four agricultural apprentices at the 1914-15 session, forty-five had already taken out a course of instruction under the Department's scheme of winter agricultural classes.

The courses of training in agriculture at the stations, and the course of training in creamery management were on the same lines as those held in 1913-14, prospectuses of which appear in the Appendices to the Annual Report for that year, pages [33-38].

Twenty-seven resident pupils attended the 1914-15 session at this college. Of these thirteen were

MOUNT BELLEW holders of scholarships provided by three  
AGRICULTURAL county committees of agriculture.  
COLLEGE.

About 120 farmers in the neighbourhood of the college attended a course of lectures on seeds and manures provided by the college authorities during the year, and several of these farmers carried out experiments with crops on their farms under the supervision of the college staff. As a further result of the lectures a considerable number of the farmers in the district took up wheat growing and,

generally, there has been a considerable increase in the amount of tillage. Competitions were also arranged under which prizes were awarded to farmers whose farms, cottages, and gardens showed evidence of having been efficiently looked after during the year. A large number of farms was judged in connection with the competitions.

The third yearly session at this school opened on the 6th October, 1914, and terminated on the 6th August, 1915. Eleven students were admitted to the course. Of these, nine were from county Antrim, one from county Down, and one from county Londonderry.

The subjects of instruction were agriculture (theoretical and practical), veterinary hygiene, horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry-keeping, butter-making, and manual work.

The school, at which accommodation for twenty-five resident students is provided, is intended primarily for students from county Antrim, but a certain number of places are reserved each session for students nominated by the county Down committee of agriculture.

Applicants for admission must be over sixteen years of age, and must produce evidence as to their obtaining, in the future, farms of their own, or employment on farms, in Ireland.

The fees payable in the case of farmers' sons range from £3 to £15 for the yearly session, according to valuation of parents' holdings. The yearly fee payable in respect of students other than the sons of farmers is £20.

Residential courses of instruction at this school, on the same lines as last year, were held during the year under review. Two courses for NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STRABANE. young men were given during the winter, the first of six weeks', and the second of eight weeks' duration. They opened, respectively, on the 10th November, 1914, and the 7th January, 1915. The subjects taught were agriculture, veterinary hygiene, and fruit growing. The total number of students admitted to these two courses was twenty-seven, of whom four were from county Donegal, twelve from county Londonderry, and eleven from county Tyrone, and all held scholarships provided by their respective county committees of agriculture.

On the conclusion of the second of these courses, a course for young women was opened on the 12th March, and was succeeded by similar courses, which commenced on the 30th April and 18th June, respectively. Each of these three courses was of six weeks' duration. Instruction was given in poultry-keeping, cookery, sewing and housewifery (including sick nursing). During the year the accommodation for the teaching of dairying and laundry work was completed, and at the two latter sessions for girls instruction in these subjects was given in addition to



those already mentioned. The total number of young women admitted to these courses was sixty-one, nineteen being from county Donegal, twenty from county Londonderry, and twenty-two from county Tyrone. As in the case of the male students, all were holders of scholarships from their different county committees of agriculture.

The management of this school is under the control of the Department who are aided by an advisory committee nominated by the county committees of agriculture of Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone.

The scholarships referred to above entitle the holders to free instruction, board, and residence during their courses.

Applicants for admission to the courses for young men are ineligible unless they are actually engaged in farm work. The age limits for both male and female students are from seventeen to thirty-five.

This scheme, which was unaltered in form from that of the previous year, see pages [78] to [81] of Appendices to Annual Report for 1913-14, was put into operation in twenty-nine counties, *i.e.*, in all counties, with the exception of Dublin, Fermanagh, Meath, and Monaghan. In Dublin and Fermanagh the

WINTER AGRICULTURAL CLASSES SCHEME, 1914-15. scheme, which had been in operation in the preceding year, was discontinued, while in Wicklow it was adopted for the first time, and in Cavan was resumed after suspension during the two preceding years.

Classes were held at seventy-nine centres. The total number of students admitted was eleven hundred and sixty-four. In the year 1913-14 the number of classes held was eighty-four, at which twelve hundred and eighty-one students were enrolled.

The course of instruction at these classes extends over a period of about sixteen weeks during the months from October to March. The classes are each held on two days weekly, for about four hours a day, at, usually, two centres in a county, and are conducted by the respective county itinerant instructors in agriculture. The instruction given is intended to be capable of direct practical application to the work of the farm, the subjects dealt with being, briefly, as follows:—Soils, tillages, manures (natural and artificial), seeds, grasses, weeds, farm pests, treatment of pasture, cropping, management of live stock (including winter dairying), valuation of manures and feeding stuffs, simple farm account-keeping and farm calculations, mensuration, elementary chain surveying and elementary science explanatory of the principles underlying ordinary farm practice. As far as possible the lessons are illustrated by practical demonstrations. A few outdoor demonstrations in the planting and after treatment of fruit trees and in the cultivation of vegetables are, as a rule, given at each class by the

county itinerant instructors in horticulture, and in some instances it is found practicable to arrange for a short series of lessons in veterinary hygiene.

The class centres are changed each year, so that an entire county is gradually worked over, preference in the selection of centres being given, however, to thickly populated tillage districts.

Admission to the classes is confined to young men actually engaged in farm work.

Scholarships tenable during the 1915-16 session at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, the Department's agricultural stations, and other approved agricultural schools, were offered during the year under review by seventeen county committees of agriculture for competition among students of the classes held in their respective counties. The total number of scholarships thus offered was sixty-eight, as compared with fifty-seven in the preceding year. Of the sixty-eight scholarships eight were tenable at the Albert Agricultural College.

Agricultural instruction for girls was carried out during the year at eleven schools. Two of these, viz.,  
 AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS, the Munster Institute and the Ulster Dairy School, are central institutions managed by the Department, and open to resident pupils only. At the other centres schools of rural domestic economy, aided and supervised by the Department, are working under local private management.

Instruction is provided in dairying, poultry-keeping, and cottage gardening, and in all branches of domestic work.

At the Munster Institute accommodation is provided for fifty-six pupils, and this number is usually admitted to each term. Four terms are held each year. The Institute provides instruction for girls who wish to learn improved methods of home work in the kitchen, dairy and poultry yard, and for girls who desire to qualify as dairymaids. The fee for admission is £3 3s. per term, in return for which a pupil receives board and residence, as well as tuition.

Special training is provided to enable suitable candidates to qualify as instructors in dairying and poultry-keeping, or as teachers in agricultural schools. The full course for instructorships or teacherships occupies six or seven terms. Pupils selected as instructors or teachers in training pay a fee of £6 6s. per term for the fourth and subsequent terms.

Sixty-six past pupils of the Institute are now employed as instructors or teachers in connection with the Department's work.

Experiments in the breeding and feeding of poultry were continued at the Institute during the year. Reference to the third egg-laying competition held at the Institute in the year 1914-15, will be found at page 35 of this Report.

This school is conducted on the same lines as the Munster Institute. There is accommodation for fifty pupils. The four terms held during the year were attended by one hundred and eighty-seven pupils. Five pupils, who qualified for advanced training as county instructors, were transferred to the Munster Institute; and five dairymaid pupils were offered facilities for special training in a creamery.

There were nine schools of rural domestic economy working during the year under the Department's agricultural programme for girls. Day and resident pupils are received at six, day-pupils only at two, and resident pupils only at one of these schools.

The course of instruction is framed with a view to teaching girls of the farming class improved methods applicable to the work of their own homes, but the training is also availed of by girls whose object is to qualify themselves for situations as dairymaids, cooks, housekeepers, etc. The full course for resident pupils consists of two sessions covering a year's training. Promising pupils are eligible for admission to further training at the Munster Institute and may ultimately qualify for instructorships or teacherships, or as creamery dairymaids.

The numbers of day and of resident pupils admitted to each of these schools during the year are shown in the following table:—

School	Day Pupils	Resident Pupils including re-admissions	Total
Westport, co. Mayo . . . . .	83	34	117
Claremorris " . . . . .	42	30	72
Swinford " . . . . .	30	25	55
Portumna, co. Galway . . . . .	35	50	85
Clifden, " . . . . .	37	30	67
Killeshandra, co. Cavan . . . . .	12	12	24
Ramagrange, co. Wexford . . . . .	—	89	89
Loughglynn, co. Roscommon . . . . .	45	—	45
Benada, co. Sligo . . . . .	80	—	80
<b>Total, year 1914-15 . . . . .</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>634</b>
1913-14 (9 schools) . . . . .	358	274	632
1912-13 (9 schools) . . . . .	401	268	669
1911-12 (9 schools) . . . . .	450	260	710
1910-11 (9 schools) . . . . .	411	245	656
1909-10 (9 schools) . . . . .	438	215	653
1908-9 (9 schools) . . . . .	474	185	659
1907-8 (8 schools) . . . . .	305	161	466
1906-7 (5 schools) . . . . .	248	135	383

Instruction in butter-making and poultry-keeping is also given, in addition to the ordinary subjects, at the residential schools of domestic training at Dunmanway, county Cork, Dundrum, county Tipperary, and Drishane, county Cork.

During the year, forty-five instructors were employed under this scheme as follows:—Five in county Cork, two in each of the counties of Clare, Galway (one transferred from county Longford during the year), Kerry, Limerick (one transferred to county Longford during the year), Mayo, Monaghan, Roscommon, and Tyrone, and one in each of the remaining twenty-three counties.

ITINERANT  
INSTRUCTION  
IN  
AGRICULTURE.

The instructors are required to give their whole time to the work of furthering the interests of agriculture in their respective counties. Detailed particulars of their duties are set forth in the Department's printed scheme of instruction in agriculture. (See pages [76] to [78] of Appendices to the Annual Report for the year 1913-14.)

Information as to their work in connection with the teaching of winter agricultural classes is given at page 25 of this Report.

During the year the instructors delivered 901 lectures at 665 centres, the average attendance at each lecture being 48.

Visits paid to farms during the year totalled 20,878, giving an average of 464 for each instructor.

The total number of field experiments laid down was 730, and the number of demonstration plots 2,532. The carrying out of 73 experiments in the feeding of live stock was also supervised. Particulars of the instructors' work in this connection are set out at pages 53 and 57 of this Report.

The annual general conference of the instructors and the Department's agricultural staff was held at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, on the 2nd June. On the 1st, 3rd, and 4th June, the instructors were present at the annual course of lectures on agricultural research work arranged for them at the college.

During the year the instructors continued to discharge special duties assigned to them in connection with the work of increasing home production of food. Reference is made to these duties at page 14 of this Report.

Tillage demonstrators were employed during the year by the respective county committees as follows:—Two in each of the counties Leitrim, Limerick, and Roscommon, and one in each of the counties Cavan, Sligo, and Westmeath.

The periods of employment of these demonstrators varied from ten weeks, during the ploughing season, to the whole year. The two demonstrators in county Limerick

and one of those in county Leitrim were employed throughout the year and gave practical instruction in the use of farm implements, machinery, etc., in addition to ploughing demonstrations.

The total number of ploughing demonstrations given was 471, while numerous visits were made to farms to afford advice as to improved methods of cultivation generally.

The county Meath committee of agriculture continued, during the year under review, the employment of the agricultural overseer appointed by them to give instruction to the occupiers of the new holdings formed in the county by the Estates Commissioners.

The Department's special schemes for congested districts were continued during the year 1914-15.

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS.	These schemes are administered by the Department directly, and are supplementary to the ordinary agricultural schemes carried out by the different committees of agriculture in the counties concerned.
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Particulars of the work done under the live stock schemes will be found at pages 41 to 52 of this Report.

Four agricultural overseers, together with fifty-five assistant agricultural overseers, were employed throughout the year, and nine temporary assistants were engaged during the summer months to assist in giving instruction in potato spraying. In connection with the affording of special assistance to migrants, seven demonstrators were employed for varying periods to instruct migrants in the carrying out of improvements to the out-offices on their holdings. The number of veterinary surgeons employed under the dispensary scheme was 24.

The headquarters of the four agricultural overseers were at Stranorlar, county Donegal; Westport, county Mayo; Athenry, county Galway; and Tralee, county Kerry, respectively, and the assistant overseers, who worked under their supervision, were stationed in the congested districts, as follows:—Fourteen in Mayo, thirteen in Galway, six in Donegal, five in Kerry, four in Clare, four in Cork (West), four in Sligo, three in Leitrim, and two in Roscommon.

During the year these officers continued to perform the additional duties assigned to them in consequence of the war, such as visiting and advising farmers with a view to increasing tillage, distributing leaflets, etc.

### (1) *Special Demonstration Plots.*

As was the case in previous years, the assistant agricultural overseers arranged for the laying down of a large number of plots on farms, to demonstrate the advisability of farmers'

purchasing good seed and suitable manures. Owing to the increased price, as a result of the war, of artificial manures, particularly potash, the number of manurial demonstrations was considerably reduced, as compared with former years. The following table furnishes information as to the plots:—

Nature of Plot.	No. of Plots laid down.
Potatoes . . . . .	3,842
Oats . . . . .	1,683
Barley . . . . .	264
Wheat . . . . .	722
Roots . . . . .	938
Grass Seed Mixtures . . . . .	874
Garden Seeds . . . . .	1,210
Catch Crops . . . . .	640
Special Manures (Department's Formulae) . . . . .	728
Lime . . . . .	114
Basic Slag . . . . .	513
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>11,528</b>

The plots were distributed as follows, each of the areas specified being under the supervision of an agricultural overseer:

District.	No. of Plots.
Co. Donegal . . . . .	1,239
Counties Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon (N.W.) . . . . .	3,824
Counties Galway, Clare, Leitrim, and Roscommon (S.) . . . . .	4,465
Counties Kerry and West Cork . . . . .	2,000
<b>TOTAL, . . . . .</b>	<b>11,528</b>

The number of such plots laid down during each of the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of Plots.
1910-11 . . . . .	10,586
1911-12 . . . . .	12,140
1912-13 . . . . .	12,391
1913-14 . . . . .	12,209
1914-15 . . . . .	11,528

In addition to the above, plots were established in connection with special experiments, *e.g.*, the testing of the local suitability of certain varieties of potatoes, which are carried out by the assistant overseers from time to time.

## (2) *Potato Spraying.*

The overseers, assistant overseers, and nine additional assistants employed temporarily for the purpose, were engaged during the season in furthering potato spraying generally.

In addition to advising and giving practical demonstration on spraying, the above-mentioned staff sold and repaired spraying machines during 1915 as follows:—

District	Machines Sold	Machines Repaired
Co. Donegal . . . . .	246	665
Counties Mayo, Sligo and Roscommon (N.W.)	636	600
Counties Galway, Leitrim, Clare, and Roscommon (S) . . . . .	800	1,265
Counties Kerry and W. Cork . . . . .	190	192
TOTALS, . . . . .	1,872	2,722

The following table indicates the extent of these operations during each of the past five years:—

Year	Machines Sold	Machines Repaired
1911	1,567	1,893
1912	1,607	2,286
1913	1,797	2,337
1914	1,588	2,578
1915	1,872	2,722

### (3) *Supply of Implements.*

The scheme under which small-holders in congested districts were assisted in the purchase of agricultural implements was discontinued during the year 1913-14, the Department's special loan scheme having been revised and made applicable to such cases. Some particulars as to the operation of this loan scheme will be found on page 73 of this Report.

Thirty-seven syringes for the treatment of contagious abortion in cattle were sold during the year by assistant overseers, at a specially reduced price, to holders of premium bulls or of bulls located on special terms by the Department.

### (4) *Tree Planting.*

The Department's special tree-planting scheme for congested districts was continued during the past year, the numbers of trees and shrubs planted being as follows:—

Forest and Fruit Trees . . . . .	182,290
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs . . . . .	4,303
Thorn Quicks, etc. . . . .	184,900
Total . . . . .	371,493

The progress of the scheme during the past four years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of Trees and Shrubs Planted.		
1911-12	..	..	13,774
1912-13	..	..	66,711
1913-14	..	..	181,694
1914-15	..	..	371,493

(5) *Special Assistance to Migrants.*

The special scheme, embracing grants offered by the Congested Districts Board and supplementary loans offered by the Department, to encourage migrants to carry out improvements in their out-offices, was continued during the year. Seven special instructors were appointed for varying periods, to give practical demonstrations in this connection, and several of the assistant agricultural overseers who had received the necessary training during the previous year, proceeded with such work in their respective districts. As a result a large number of improvements, including the concreting of the floors of out-offices, the erection of piggeries, poultry-houses, lean-to sheds for implements, and other additional out-offices, were carried out in accordance with approved plans. A considerable number of liquid manure tanks, and of sod wall receptacles for holding farmyard manure were constructed under the supervision of the assistant overseers.

These officers continued also to visit new holdings with a view to advising the occupiers as to general improvements in regard to their buildings and land, such as an increased cultivation of vegetables, attention to the planting of flowers, shelter belts, etc.

Some changes were made during the year in the districts visited by the veterinary surgeons under this scheme. The veterinary surgeon at Westport resigned his position early in the year, but no successor was appointed in his place. The scheme was discontinued in the Tralee district in June, 1915, as it was found that the people were not taking advantage of it, while it was suspended in Falcarragh as the veterinary surgeon concerned joined the Army early in the year and no appointment was made to fill his place during his absence on military duties. In Mohill, county Leitrim, the veterinary surgeon also joined the Army, but a qualified substitute undertook to work the scheme in this district during his absence.

Other changes made during the year were as follows :—In the Glenties district two new centres, viz., Ardara and Cloghan, were established; and the centre at Ballinamore was dis-



continued. In the Dunkineely district the dispensary formerly held at Glencolumbkille was discontinued as it was found that the people of this neighbourhood did not take advantage of the visits of the veterinary surgeon.

At the end of the year there were 24 veterinary surgeons engaged in working the scheme, and these officers held fortnightly dispensaries at 87 centres.

The following table, prepared from the returns furnished by the veterinary surgeons, shows the number of cases treated under the scheme in the various districts in which it was in operation during the year:—

County and Headquarters.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Cases treated at Dispensaries.	No. of Visits paid to Farmers' Residences.
CLARE :			
Ennis, . . . . .	4	203	12
Kilrush No. 1, . . . .	4	410	38
Kilrush No. 2, . . . .	4	1,143	389
CORK :			
Bantry, . . . . .	5	259	122
Castletownbere, . . . .	4	393	166
Skibbereen, . . . . .	3	196	96
DONEGAL :			
Bundoran, . . . . .	3	43	5
Carndonagh, . . . . .	3	278	162
Dunkineely, . . . . .	4	151	138
Falcarragh, . . . . .	7	64	71
Glenties, . . . . .	3	125	21
Milford, . . . . .	3	313	154
KERRY :			
Caherciveen, . . . . .	5	484	260
Dingle, . . . . .	4	175	125
Killarney, . . . . .	4	294	157
Listowel No. 1, . . . .	2	254	75
Listowel No. 2, . . . .	2	66	49
Tralee No. 1, . . . . .	2	20	9
Tralee No. 2, . . . . .	2	41	3
LIMERICK :			
Drumshambo, . . . . .	5	711	173
Manorhamilton, . . . .	4	64	283
Mohill, . . . . .	5	362	172
MAYO :			
Ballina, . . . . .	4	273	141
Castlebar, . . . . .	3	79	201
Claremorris, . . . . .	5	148	193
ROSCOMMON :			
Boyle, . . . . .	3	327	4
SLIGO :			
Carney, . . . . .	1	30	0
Totals—1914-15 . . . .	98	6,887	3,249
1913-14 . . . . .	110	7,139	3,554

The scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping was put into operation in every county, and forty instructors were employed in connection therewith. Of this number twenty-seven acted in the dual capacity of instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making.

The scheme was carried out on the same lines as the scheme for 1913-14, copies of which will be found in the Appendices, page [82] of the Fourteenth Annual General Report of the Department.

Particulars are furnished in the appended tables in regard to the operation of the poultry stations established under the scheme and the instruction work effected by means of tutorial classes conducted by the poultry instructors and by personal visits made by them to poultry-keepers. It will be observed that the benefits of the scheme, from the educational aspect, are being largely extended.

## POULTRY STATIONS.

Year.	Counties.	No. of Egg Distribution Stations		Sittings of eggs distributed.	No. of Egg Distribution (Goose) Stations.	Sittings of eggs distributed.	Turkeys.	Number of hens mated.
		Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.					
1910-11	32	310	274	65,700	184	2,801	589	18,209
1911-12	33	389	282	68,365	230	3,287	661	19,601
1912-13	33	397	306	78,426	270	3,942	691	20,514
1913-14	33	378	399	86,463	326	4,678	779	24,708
1914-15	33	423	387	86,281	383	5,433	843	27,082

NOTE.—A sitting consists of 12 eggs except in the case of a goose station for which 3 eggs constitute a sitting.

## INSTRUCTION.

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors	Number of Lectures.	Number of visits.	Number of courses of instruction given.	Number of daily classes in those courses.	Number of pupils on attendance register.
1910-11	32	35	531	14,225	142	1,552	1,900*
1911-12	33	36	253	15,905	124	1,600	1,400
1912-13	33	36	144	15,167	131	1,633	1,778
1913-14	33	39	153	18,966	139	1,802	1,801
1914-15	33	40	44	21,588	177	2,238	2,194

\* Estimated.

The amounts paid by county committees as premiums to holders of stations under the poultry scheme for 1915 are as under :—

County.	Hen and Duck Stations.	Goose Stations.	Turkey Stations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . .	105 13 8	10 0 0	59 12 0
Armagh, . . . .	99 15 0	14 0 0	57 14 0
Carlow, . . . .	45 0 0	7 13 4	20 0 0
Cavan, . . . .	159 19 2	29 16 8	77 16 0
Clare, . . . .	102 0 0	40 8 0	48 2 0
Cork, . . . .	332 15 7	63 6 8	90 4 0
Donegal, . . . .	199 3 6	28 6 8	39 10 0
Down, . . . .	168 11 3	25 3 4	77 18 0
Dublin, . . . .	28 12 6	—	3 16 0
Fermanagh, . . . .	125 2 6	23 6 8	58 0 0
Galway, . . . .	143 13 9	47 0 0	73 14 0
Kerry, . . . .	234 8 9	44 15 6	68 12 0
Kildare, . . . .	80 0 0	4 0 0	25 18 0
Kilkenny, . . . .	92 6 3	7 16 8	48 2 0
King's, . . . .	87 16 3	8 0 0	30 0 0
Leitrim, . . . .	50 0 0	14 0 0	52 0 0
Limerick, . . . .	125 0 0	17 3 4	38 18 0
Londonderry, . . . .	99 13 9	21 3 4	58 0 0
Longford, . . . .	81 13 9	29 0 6	38 0 0
Louth, . . . .	103 10 0	12 0 0	60 0 0
Mayo, . . . .	160 8 9	38 0 0	27 18 0
Meath, . . . .	115 2 7	17 0 0	78 16 0
Monaghan, . . . .	125 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0
Queen's, . . . .	71 17 7	10 14 6	28 6 0
Roscommon, . . . .	113 0 0	37 16 8	66 0 0
Sligo, . . . .	102 3 9	25 10 0	34 0 0
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . .	84 11 3	6 0 0	32 0 0
" (S.R.), . . . .	79 16 3	24 0 0	36 0 0
Tyrone, . . . .	136 7 10	28 0 0	72 9 3
Waterford, . . . .	110 8 9	11 6 8	27 16 0
Westmeath, . . . .	142 3 9	58 6 8	138 16 8
Wexford, . . . .	108 6 3	19 16 8	56 0 0
Wicklow, . . . .	87 8 9	12 0 0	32 0 0
Totals, £	3,901 11 2	745 11 4	1,715 17 11

An egg-laying competition on lines similar to the competitions conducted during 1912-13 and 1913-14 was held during the year 1914-15 at the Munster Institute, Cork. There were 44 pens entered for the competition.

A detailed report on the result of the competition was published in the issue of the Department's *Journal* for October, 1915 (Vol. XVI p. 1).

The two special experiments in county Tyrone, providing (1) for distribution of pure-bred chickens from one to five days old, and (2) for the distribution of sittings of eggs laid by pure-bred American Bronze turkeys, were continued during

the year 1914-15. Ninety-seven dozen chicks were sold during the season, and a total of 35 sittings (consisting of six eggs each) of turkey eggs were distributed.

This scheme was put into operation in twenty-nine counties during the year 1914-15, and thirty-eight instructors were employed, of whom twenty-seven gave instruction in poultry-keeping also. The committees of the counties Armagh, Dublin, Fermanagh, and Limerick did not allocate funds for the purposes of the scheme.

The scheme was conducted on the same lines as in previous years, and the duties of the instructors were confined mainly to holding practical classes in butter-making and visiting dairies and giving demonstrations in home butter-making.

A copy of last year's scheme will be found in the Appendices, page [92] of the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

Particulars of the working of this scheme during each of the past five years are subjoined :—

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors.	No. of Lectures.	No. of visits to private dairies.	No. of courses of instruction given.	No. of daily classes in these courses.	No. of pupils on attendance register
1910-11	27	33	152	6510	260	3282	2150*
1911-12	26	33	191	7419	224	3182	1890
1912-13	26	35	131	6286	213	2715	1863
1913-14	29	36	110	6754	195	2623	1881
1914-15	29	38	92	7873	223	3063	2076

\* Estimated.

The object of the Department's scheme No. 15 aims at securing improvement in the management of creameries by—

- IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES.
- (1) The employment of instructors to give instruction and advice in technical and business methods affecting the management of creameries ;
  - (2) the publication of lists of creameries reported by the instructors to have reached an approved standard ;
  - (3) holding surprise butter inspections, to which creameries on the list of "approved creameries" forward samples of butter to be judged by experts ;
  - (4) assisting local associations of creameries which hold surprise butter inspections ;

- (5) providing short courses of instruction during the winter for creamery managers and buttermakers ;
- (6) training pupils as creamery managers and dairymaids ;
- (7) granting certificates to managers of creameries who satisfy the Department of their qualifications.

Owing to the necessity for retrenchment which arose as a result of the war, the Department did not hold surprise butter inspections during the year ended 30th September, 1915 ; and did not, therefore, deem it necessary to publish a list of approved creameries.

(1) *Visits of Instructors in Dairying.*—During the year the instructors in dairying paid 1,158 visits to creameries, and 945 visits to auxiliary creameries, the number of creameries visited being 204, and the number of auxiliary creameries 232.

(2) *Surprise Butter Inspections held by Local Associations.*—

Name of Association conducting Inspection.	Number of Creameries in Association.	Number of In- spections held during year ended 30th September, 1915.
Kerry Dairy Association† . . . . .	14	7
North-West Dairy Association . . . . .	16	6
Suir Valley Creameries Associa- tion . . . . .	25	10
West Limerick Creameries Association . . . . .	19	5
Connacht Creameries Associa- tion . . . . .	12	3

(3) *Training of Creamery Managers.*—The annual course in creamery management at the agricultural station, Ballyhaise, was attended by sixteen students. It began on the 13th October, 1914, and concluded on the 12th March, 1915. As a result of the qualifying examination at the end of the course, four students were chosen to undergo a practical training of thirty weeks' duration in creameries selected by the Department.

(4) *Examination for Creamery Certificates.*—Twenty candidates attended the examination for certificates in technical subjects relating to creamery management, which was held in conjunction with the qualifying examination at the end of the creamery course, at the agricultural station, Ballyhaise. Seven of the candidates were awarded certificates of having passed the examination.

Two applicants were awarded the "Creamery Managers' Certificate" during the year.

(5) *Training of Dairymaids in Creamery Work.*—Five pupils who had finished satisfactorily the third term course of instruction at the Munster Institute, and three who had completed a similar course at the Ulster Dairy School, were offered prac-

tical training as dairymaids at creameries. Six of them accepted the offer. Nine pupils completed a course of training during the year and were awarded certificates.

During the winter 1914-15, five short courses of instruction for buttermakers in creameries were held as follows:—

Name of Association which Organized Course.	Place at which Course was held.	No. of Butter- makers who attended.
West Limerick Creameries Association . . . . .	Newcastle West	13
Kerry Dairy Association . . . . .	Tralee	20
Irish Creamery Managers' Association (Omagh Branch)	Omagh	13
Suir Valley Creameries' Associa- tion . . . . .	Killenaule	13
Irish Creamery Managers' Association (Kilmallock and Charleville Branch) . . . . .	Charleville	28

These courses were conducted by the instructors in dairying, and the expenses incurred were defrayed by the Department.

Inquiries as to the possibilities of cheese-making are becoming more numerous each year, and an article  
CHEESE-MAKING. on the subject was printed in the Department's *Journal* (Vol. XV., No. 4.) Several new factories have taken up the work, and the older ones are now prepared to make Cheddar, Derby, or Cæwrphilly cheese. The financial results have been exceedingly satisfactory and the markets for cheese are being extended.

Unfortunately, several firms which would have taken up the manufacture of cheese are bound by contract for a number of years to manufacture casein and cannot change to cheese-making at present.

The total number of factories at work was fifteen.

Up to the end of the year fifteen pupils had received training in the manufacture of cheese and most of them were in employment. Two pupils were in training.

Forty-four instructors were employed in the thirty-three counties; of these thirty-nine were qualified  
HORTICULTURE to give instruction in both horticulture  
AND and bee-keeping, two in horticulture alone,  
BEE-KEEPING. and three in bee-keeping alone. Two county committees each employed separate instructors for horticulture and for bee-keeping, while in one county an additional instructor for bee-keeping only was appointed.

Under this scheme the services of the instructors were mainly devoted to visiting and giving instruction at cottage plots,

arranging demonstrations, where practicable, and supervising demonstration plots. In 1914-15 a total of 42,042 visits and demonstrations were carried out, representing an increase of 5,974 on the previous year. In addition, there were 111 lectures delivered, with an average attendance of 37 persons. The number of demonstration plots established was 381, being 26 in excess of 1913-14.

The scheme was on the same lines as in 1913-14. A copy of the scheme for that year will be found at page [96] of the Appendices of the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The following figures indicate the number of trees planted during each of the past three years under the supervision of the instructors :—

	1913	1914	1915
Apples, . . .	61,480	42,342	33,839
Pears, . . .	2,228	716	882
Plums, . . .	4,374	1,635	3,439
Damsons, . . .	546	15	10
Cherries, . . .	62	12	33
Gooseberries, . . .	16,411	13,189	14,028
Currents, . . .	19,398	17,080	10,179
Raspberries, . . .	6,390	5,568	2,636
Other Fruits, . . .	1,468	7,387	3,799
Forest and other Trees and Shrubs .	324,299	380,809	298,458

It is part of the duty of the itinerant instructors in horticulture and bee-keeping to act as inspectors in their respective counties for the purposes of the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts and the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and to report to the Department occurrences of diseases or pests injurious to horticulture or bee-keeping. The action taken by the Department and the county committees to deal with these diseases and pests is referred to at page 71 of this Report.

This scheme, which was carried out on the same lines as last year, was adopted by twenty-nine county committees in the year under review. The prizes for cottages and small farms, King's did not provide funds for the purpose of the scheme.

The cottages and small farms entered for competition were judged, as in previous years, by the agricultural instructors, who acted in counties other than those in which they were employed as instructors.

The following table shows for each of the past five years the number of counties in which this scheme was in operation, the number of holdings entered for competition and the number and total value of prizes awarded :—

Year.	No. of Counties.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount expended in Prizes.
1911, . . .	30	4,600	2,758	£ 5,048
1912, . . .	30	4,585	3,056	5,490
1913, . . .	30	4,483	2,999	5,791
1914, . . .	29	4,667	3,049	5,842
1915, . . .	29	4,199	2,934	5,571

Particulars of this scheme will be found at page [73] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The scheme of subsidies to agricultural societies, etc., was carried out on the same lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which will be found at page [71] of the Appendices to the Department's Fourteenth Annual General Report.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of subsidized shows held this year, as compared with previous years. This decrease was chiefly due to conditions arising from the war, which made it impracticable for a number of show societies to conduct their usual operations.

For the purposes of these subsidies in 1915, a gross sum of £6,529 was allocated by the several county committees, of which £4,871 was actually expended as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Amount allocated by County Committees.	Number and Value of Subsidies actually paid to			
		Agricultural Shows.		Skilled Labour Competitions (Ploughing Matches, etc.)	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	£		£		£
1913	6,564	155	5,774	83	397
1914	6,579	135	5,432	82	384
1915	6,529	98	4,447	86	424

In addition to the foregoing subsidies, the Department made special grants out of their own funds for the purpose of providing prizes for butter-making, poultry-plucking, and poultry-trussing, in connection with shows held by the North-West of Ireland and Munster Agricultural Societies. Grants supplementary to those already allocated by county committees were also given to show societies in the following counties to provide extra prizes for dairy cattle:—Antrim, Cork, Down, and Londonderry. The total sum awarded in prizes out of special grants made by the Department was £90.



## (b) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The general horse-breeding scheme for 1915 was adopted in every county, and operated on the same HORSE-BREEDING lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which SCHEME. will be found at pages [54] to [60] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The following table shows the number of stallions accepted for entry in the Department's register for each of the past five years :—

Year.	Thoroughbred.	Irish Draught.	Half-bred.	Clydesdale.	Shire.	Total.
1911, .	184	13	87	63	23	370
1912, .	192	13	105	64	22	396
1913, .	181	12	106	75	19	393
1914, .	175	12	122	83	22	414
1915, .	175	13	138	90	22	438

Information as to the number of loans granted for the purchase of stallions during the past year will be found at page 72 of this Report.

The following table shows in respect of each of the past five years (1) the number of local exhibitions of mares held, (2) the number of mares selected for nominations, (3) the number of such mares served by the several classes of registered stallions, (4) the amount allocated by county committees for nominations, and (5) the amount actually expended :—

Year.	No. of Local Exhibitions of Mares held.	No. of Mares selected for Nominations.	No. of Mares awarded Nominations by county committees, sent for service by				Amount allocated for Nominations.	Amount expended for Nominations.
			Thoroughbred Stallions	Irish Draught and Halfbred Stallions	Shire Stallions.	Clydesdale Stallions.		
1911	229	5,203*	2,638	1,235	247	1,083	£ 7,560	£ 10,794
1912	233	5,761*	2,513	1,542	393	1,313	7,584	12,032
1913	229	5,565*	2,463	1,556	309	1,237	7,284	11,129
1914	237	5,690*	2,313	1,635	317	1,425	7,286	11,428
1915	245	6,352†	2,012	1,840	393	1,831	7,334	12,404‡

\* Number actually paid for. † Estimated number to be paid for.  
‡ Estimated amount to be paid, which includes a sum of £5,623 provided from the Development Grant.

Arrangements similar to those adopted in previous years were made in 1915 for the inspection and examination of mares competing for nominations.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme was availed of by farmers in each of the counties concerned :—

Province and County.	Number of Local Exhibitions arranged by County Committee.	Number of Mares competing for free nominations.	Number of Mares declared suitable by Judge and Veterinary Surgeon for free nominations.		
			Se-lected.	Re-served.	Total.
ULSTER.					
Antrim, . . . . .	8	960	376	79	455
Armagh, . . . . .	4	223	109	14	123
Cavan, . . . . .	8	682	146	66	212
Donegal, . . . . .	14	470	251	28	279
Down, . . . . .	11	720	247	79	326
Fermanagh, . . . . .	6	431	109	47	156
Londonderry, . . . . .	4	444	164	32	196
Monaghan, . . . . .	6	452	172	41	213
Tyrone, . . . . .	7	640	236	29	265
Totals for Ulster, . . . . .	68	5,022	1,810	415	2,225
MUNSTER.					
Clare, . . . . .	8	1,406	356	—	356
Cork, . . . . .	18	2,258	461	122	583
Kerry, . . . . .	8	1,256	366	12	378
Limerick, . . . . .	8	607	240	—	240
Tipperary, N.R., . . . . .	5	890	220	35	255
„ S.R., . . . . .	9	1,064	330	—	330
Waterford, . . . . .	7	833	256	34	290
Totals for Munster, . . . . .	63	8,314	2,229	203	2,432
LEINSTER.					
Carlow, . . . . .	4	253	54	22	76
Dublin, . . . . .	12	487	235	—	235
Kildare, . . . . .	5	227	92	39	131
Kilkenny, . . . . .	8	627	146	48	194
King's, . . . . .	6	301	92	29	121
Longford, . . . . .	3	289	84	25	109
Louth, . . . . .	3	162	82	14	96
Meath, . . . . .	8	526	219	—	219
Queen's, . . . . .	5	412	112	—	112
Westmeath, . . . . .	8	383	121	44	165
Wexford, . . . . .	5	800	265	47	312
Wicklow, . . . . .	7	716	144	90	234
Totals for Leinster, . . . . .	74	5,183	1,646	358	2,004
CONNACHT.					
Galway, . . . . .	11	603	185	—	185
Letttrim, . . . . .	7	348	109	16	125
Mayo, . . . . .	8	566	173	31	204
Roscommon, . . . . .	10	330	126	—	126
Sligo, . . . . .	4	205	74	19	93
Totals for Connacht, . . . . .	40	2,052	667	66	733
Totals for all Ireland, . . . . .	245	20,571	6,352	1,042	7,394

There were 20,571 mares inspected, of which 8,184 were passed by the judges as eligible for nominations, but of these the veterinary surgeons rejected 790 as unsound.

Over 68 per cent. of the nominations awarded were given to mares six years of age and under.

In accordance with a regulation made by seven county committees, payment of the greater portion of the nomination fee was deferred pending the production of a foal in the following year. A similar regulation was adopted by eight committees in 1914.

The following table shows the amounts payable respectively on service and after the production of a foal in the several counties concerned :—

County.	Thoroughbred Sires.		Agricultural and Half-bred Sires.	
	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.
	£	£	£	£
Antrim, . . .	1	1½	1	1½
Armagh, . . .	1	2	1	2
Donegal, . . .	1	1½	1	1½
Down, . . .	1	1½	1	1½
Londonderry, . .	1	1½	1	1½
Monaghan, . . .	1	1½	1	1½
Tyrone, . . .	1½	2½	1	1½

The following table indicates the result of the working of the deferred system in respect of services effected in 1914 :—

County.	No. of Nominations Awarded.	Amount paid in respect of Service.	Amount paid on production of foal in 1915.	Amount available for Nominations.
		£ s.	£ s.	£
Antrim, . . .	295	295 0	232 10	588
Armagh, . . .	88	88 0	90 0	202
Donegal, . . .	221	221 0	184 0	424
Down, . . .	207	207 0	189 0	454
Fermanagh, . . .	94	94 0	94 0	202
Londonderry, . .	142	142 0	118 10	302
Monaghan, . . .	144	144 0	120 0	316
Tyrone, . . .	181	189 0	156 0	436
Totals, . . .	1,372	1,380 0	*1,184 0	2,924

\* Estimated.

In the case of the remaining twenty-six counties in which the scheme was in operation the value of the nomination fee, as fixed by the county committee, was £2, save in Dublin, where it was fixed at £3, and in Meath and Longford, where the fees were £3 and £2 10s., respectively, for thoroughbred sires, and £2 for others.

The stallions which were placed out in previous years in remote districts in congested areas again served in the same districts in 1915. These districts were :—Arranmore Island, county Donegal; Sneem and Dingle, county Kerry; Mohill, county Leitrim; Innisturk Island, Achill Sound and Clare Island, county Mayo.

*Development Grant.*—The grant of £10,000 referred to in previous Reports was again placed at the disposal of the Department and was applied to the following purposes :—

- (a) Purchase of Stallions.
- (b) Nominations of Mares.
- (c) Irish Draught Horse Scheme.

(a) During the past year the Department purchased thirteen stallions at a total cost of £1,950, of which twelve were disposed of to farmers under the Department's scheme of loans.

(b) The Department distributed the sum of £5,623 for providing additional nominations under the general horse-breeding scheme between the thirty-three county committees.

In addition to the foregoing grant, the county committees had available a sum of £7,334 allocated from Rate and the Department's Endowment Fund, and thus the Committees were enabled to award a total of 6,361 nominations of the value of £2 each (in county Dublin the nomination fee was fixed by the county committee at £3). The total amount expended for this purpose was £12,937.

(c) Under the Irish Draught Horse scheme, 122 mares were served during the past season by approved Irish draught stallions. The thirteen sires registered for the purposes of the scheme stood in the following counties, viz., one in each of the counties Carlow, Clare, Cork, Down, Galway, Monaghan, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Wexford, and two in counties Kildare and Kilkenny.

The Department, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme, carried out during the early months of the year an inspection of 142 two-year-old colts and fillies, viz., 66 colts and 76 fillies, out of mares entered in the register and got by a registered Irish Draught stallion. Of these 1 colt was selected and purchased as likely to become eligible for registration in connection with the Department's general horse-breeding scheme, and 18 fillies were provisionally selected, subject to further inspection.

The total expenditure, exclusive of the cost of carrying out the inspection referred to, under this head amounted to £950. This included a sum of £100 paid in respect of five premiums of £20 each awarded under the scheme to fillies selected in 1914 that produced a live foal resulting from service by a registered Irish Draught Stallion.

The following table shows the result of the working of this scheme since its inception four years ago.

Year.	Number of Stallions at service.	Number of Mares served.	Foals Born.		Percentage of Foals to Mares served.
			Male.	Female.	
1911, .	13	243	*	*	*
1912, .	13	220	82	72	63·3
1913, .	12	211	76	80	71·0
1914, .	12	181	76	73	70·6
1915, .	13	122	42	55	53·5

\* First year of scheme.

As indicated in last Report, arrangements were made during the year under review for the disposal of the twenty-five stallion donkeys which had been placed out in previous years with caretakers in poorer districts. These donkeys were sold at nominal sums to suitable persons who undertook to retain the animals for certain specified periods and to provide the use of them for the benefit of the residents in the districts concerned.

#### ASSES.

This scheme was again adopted by every county committee in 1915, and was continued on the same lines as the 1914 scheme, a copy of which will be found at page [60] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The general regulations as to the value of premiums were the same as in the previous year, viz., for Kerry, Dexter, Galloway and Registered Dairy bulls, £10; and for other approved breeds any sum not less than £10 and not more than £15 at the discretion of the county committee. Save in the case of four counties the maximum figure, £15, was adopted by county committees as the value of a premium for breeds other than the four above specified. The four exceptions were Antrim, where the sum of £12 was fixed; Kilkenny, where the premium for pure-bred bulls, other than first year animals, was fixed at £12 10s., the value of premiums for the first year

remaining at £15; Longford, where the premium for a bull of the Hereford or of the Aberdeen-Angus breed was fixed at £10; and Roscommon, where the premium was £12 for these two breeds.

Particulars as to the operation in 1915 of the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls are given on page 72 of this Report.

The amounts allocated by county committees for premiums to bulls and the amounts actually expended during each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Amount allocated.	Amount expended.
	£	£
1911, . . . .	13,535	12,600
1912, . . . .	13,787	12,943
1913, . . . .	14,030	12,816
1914, . . . .	13,979	12,763
1915, . . . .	14,025	12,833 *

\* Estimated.

The thirty-three county committees set aside funds for the award in the aggregate of 970 premiums for 1915.

At local exhibitions held at 465 centres 626 bulls which had held premiums in 1914 were passed as suitable for further premiums, and of these 600 were awarded premiums for 1915 by county committees. This left 370 premiums available for new applicants, but only 294 were taken up provisionally. The total number of premiums awarded was therefore 894 or 92 per cent. of the total for which provision had been made.

Table showing the ages and breeds of bulls selected for and awarded premiums under the scheme as administered by the county committees during each of the past five years:—

Year	Ages.				Breeds.				Total No. of Bulls awarded Premiums
	Year-lings	Two-year-olds	Three-year-olds	Four-year-olds	Short-horn	Aberdeen Angus	Hereford	Other Breeds	
1911, .	309	306	202	49	580	178	75	33	896
1912, .	302	291	221	80	583	197	69	45	894
1913, .	328	273	214	81	591	184	65	56	896
1914, .	349	294	173	71	582	182	63	60	887
1915, .	280	327	214	73	675	188	72	59	894*

\* Number of premiums provisionally awarded.

The following table shows by provinces and counties how the premiums were distributed among the breeds selected by the county committees to stand for premiums in 1915:—

County	Short-horn	Aberdeen Angus	Hereford	Galloway	Red Polled	Registered Dairy	Totals
<b>ULSTER:</b>							
Antrim, . . . .	50	—	—	5	—	5	60
Armagh, . . . .	23	1	—	—	—	—	24
Cavan, . . . .	13	9	6	—	—	—	28
Donegal, . . . .	21	10	—	5	—	1	37
Down, . . . .	60	6	—	—	—	1	67
Fermanagh, . . . .	22	3	—	—	—	—	25
Londonderry, . . . .	27	2	—	1	—	3	33
Monaghan, . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	1	20
Tyrone, . . . .	40	9	—	—	—	1	50
Totals for Ulster, . . . .	275	40	6	11	—	12	344
<b>MUNSTER:</b>							
Clare, . . . .	11	3	—	—	—	—	14
Cork, . . . .	44	10	—	—	—	2	56
Kerry, . . . .	16	13	2	—	—	—	31
Limerick, . . . .	10	8	—	—	—	1	19
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . .	10	3	3	—	—	2	18
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . .	10	6	5	—	—	6	27
Waterford, . . . .	6	3	—	—	—	1	10
Totals for Munster, . . . .	107	46	10	—	—	12	175
<b>LEINSTER:</b>							
Carlow, . . . .	6	3	1	—	—	4	14
Dublin, . . . .	8	3	5	—	—	—	16
Kildare, . . . .	10	8	2	—	—	1	21
Kilkenny, . . . .	16	9	—	—	—	8	33
King's, . . . .	14	2	1	—	—	2	19
Longford, . . . .	8	3	1	—	—	—	12
Louth, . . . .	11	2	2	—	—	2	17
Meath, . . . .	11	9	9	—	—	—	29
Queen's, . . . .	13	4	1	—	—	—	18
Westmeath, . . . .	10	5	12	—	1	1	29
Wexford, . . . .	26	2	—	—	—	—	28
Wicklow, . . . .	7	12	—	—	—	1	20
Totals for Leinster, . . . .	140	62	34	—	1	19	256
<b>CONNACHT:</b>							
Galway, . . . .	21	2	6	—	—	1	30
Leitrim, . . . .	6	5	4	—	—	—	15
Mayo, . . . .	11	14	1	1	—	1	28
Roscommon, . . . .	12	5	9	—	—	1	27
Sligo, . . . .	3	14	2	—	—	—	19
Totals for Connacht, . . . .	53	40	22	1	—	3	119
Totals for Ireland, . . . .	575	188	72	12	1	46	894

The following table shows by provinces and counties, the distribution of premium bulls in 1915:—

Province and County	Number of Premiums provided by County Committee for 1915.	Number of Bulls continued from 1914.	Number of Bulls provisionally awarded Premiums for first time in 1915.	Total Number of Bulls approved for Premiums in 1915.
<b>ULSTER:</b>				
Antrim, . . . . .	64	39	21	60
Armagh, . . . . .	24	15	9	24
Cavan, . . . . .	28	19	9	28
Donegal, . . . . .	38	23	14	37
Down, . . . . .	67	41	26	67
Fermanagh, . . . . .	26	18	7	25
Londonderry, . . . . .	33	17	16	33
Monaghan, . . . . .	21	14	6	20
Tyrone, . . . . .	50	29	21	50
Totals for Ulster, . . . . .	351	* 215	129	344
<b>MUNSTER:</b>				
Clare, . . . . .	20	12	2	14
Cork, . . . . .	75	40	6	56
Kerry, . . . . .	33	24	7	31
Limerick, . . . . .	35	14	5	19
Tipperary, N.R., . . . . .	18	11	7	18
Tipperary, S.R., . . . . .	30	21	6	27
Waterford, . . . . .	18	6	4	10
Totals for Munster, . . . . .	229	128	47	175
<b>LEINSTER</b>				
Carlow, . . . . .	14	12	2	14
Dublin, . . . . .	16	10	6	16
Kildare, . . . . .	24	14	7	21
Kilkenny, . . . . .	35	18	15	33
King's, . . . . .	19	12	7	19
Longford, . . . . .	12	9	4	12
Louth, . . . . .	17	10	7	17
Meath, . . . . .	31	24	5	29
Queen's, . . . . .	19	15	3	18
Westmeath, . . . . .	29	21	8	29
Wexford, . . . . .	28	18	10	28
Wicklow, . . . . .	20	17	3	20
Totals for Leinster, . . . . .	264	179	77	256
<b>CONNACHT</b>				
Galway, . . . . .	35	19	11	30
Leitrim, . . . . .	15	8	7	15
Mayo, . . . . .	29	18	10	28
Roscommon, . . . . .	27	19	8	27
Sligo, . . . . .	20	14	5	19
Totals for Connacht, . . . . .	126	78	41	119
Totals for Ireland, . . . . .	970	600	294	*894

\* Exclusive of 304 bulls under the congested districts schemes, see page 49.



Out of the funds available under section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, the Department granted special premiums to selected applicants in the congested counties and sold at reduced prices a limited number of Kerry and Galloway bulls to residents in the poorer localities in these counties. The extent to which the Department during the past season supplemented in this manner the work of the county committees concerned is shown by the following figures :—

County.	No. of Special Premiums in 1915.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices during 1915.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices in previous years and retained for service in 1915.	Total.
Clare, . . .	12	—	—	12
Cork, . . .	12	3	5	20
Donegal, . . .	51	—	10	61
Galway, . . .	16	14	25	55
Kerry, . . .	32	10	11	53
Leitrim, . . .	10	—	—	10
Mayo, . . .	28	8	26	62
Roscommon, . . .	11	—	—	11
Sligo, . . .	20	—	—	20
Totals, . . .	192*	35	77	304

\* No. provisionally awarded.

In 1914 the number of such special premiums actually paid for was 192, and the number of bulls sold at reduced prices was 56.

The total number of bulls standing in the country during 1915 under the general cattle-breeding scheme was 1,198, viz., 304 placed by the Department under the special arrangements for congested counties and 894 in connection with county schemes.

Under the provisions of their scheme No. 20 (a) the Department keep a register of dairy cattle. Cows.

REGISTRATION OF DAIRY CATTLE. in order to be registered, must reach a certain standard as regards (a) general appearance, and (b) milk yield. As a result of the inspections held in the year 1914-15,

267 cows were found to be of suitable conformation, and records

of their milk yield were begun to be kept. Of these animals, 125 were pure-bred Shorthorns, and 41 were of the Kerry type. The greater part of the remainder were the progeny of cows, already in the register.

There were 115 bulls, the produce of registered dairy cows, inspected during the year. Of these, 48 were found suitable for provisional selection for premiums under the cattle-breeding scheme, and were entered in the register as "Registered Dairy Bulls." At the close of the year there were 293 registered dairy bulls and 2,311 cows in the register, being an increase of 56 in the number of bulls and 343 in the number of cows, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1914.

The Department, under their scheme for encouraging improvement in dairy cattle, provide the services of two instructors to deliver lectures at meetings of farmers and explain the objects and advantages of cow testing associations. The instructors also visit associations, give advice to the supervisors, and inspect the records kept in connection with the scheme. The conditions of the scheme for the year under review were the same as in the previous year (see page [100] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.)

The number of associations (comprising at least 100 cows each) on the 30th September, 1915, was 38, distributed as follows :—15 in county Cork, 7 in county Limerick, 3 each in counties Fermanagh, Kerry, and Tipperary ; 2 each in counties Londonderry and Tyrone, and 1 each in counties Antrim, Cavan, and Wicklow.

The number of cows tested in associations in 1914, and entered in the Department's register of dairy cattle after inspection, was 241.

The scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine for 1915 was adopted by every county committee, and was carried out on the same lines as in the previous year, the scheme for which will be found at page [65] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.

The several county committees awarded premiums for boars in 1915 as follows :—

County.	No. of First year premiums.	No. of Second year premiums.	Large White Yorks.	Large Blacks.	White Ulster.	Total.
<b>ULSTER :</b>						
Antrim, . . . . .	8	3	—	—	11	11
Armagh, . . . . .	3	4	1	—	6	7
Cavan, . . . . .	14	8	—	—	22	22
Donegal, . . . . .	8	4	—	—	12	12
Down, . . . . .	10	6	—	—	16	16
Fermanagh, . . . . .	5	2	—	—	7	7
Londonderry, . . . . .	6	7	—	—	13	13
Monaghan, . . . . .	9	6	—	—	15	15
Tyrone, . . . . .	10	7	—	—	17	17
<b>Totals for Ulster,</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>MUNSTER :</b>						
Clare, . . . . .	7	5	10	—	2	12
Cork, . . . . .	35	15	50	—	—	50
Kerry, . . . . .	13	14	27	—	—	27
Limerick, . . . . .	9	4	13	—	—	13
Tipperary, N.R., . . . . .	9	5	14	—	—	14
Tipperary, S.R., . . . . .	4	5	9	—	—	9
Waterford, . . . . .	4	2	6	—	—	6
<b>Totals for Munster,</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>LEINSTER :</b>						
Carlow, . . . . .	5	—	3	—	2	5
Dublin, . . . . .	1	2	3	—	—	3
Kildare, . . . . .	5	2	7	—	—	7
Kilkenny, . . . . .	8	6	14	—	—	14
King's, . . . . .	9	9	18	—	—	18
Longford, . . . . .	5	6	8	1	2	11
Louth, . . . . .	5	2	—	—	7	7
Meath, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	2
Queen's, . . . . .	7	6	12	—	1	13
Westmeath, . . . . .	5	5	5	2	3	10
Wexford, . . . . .	11	12	22	—	1	23
Wicklow, . . . . .	8	2	10	—	—	10
<b>Totals for Leinster,</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>CONNACHT :</b>						
Galway, . . . . .	16	11	26	—	1	27
Leitrim, . . . . .	3	2	4	—	1	5
Mayo, . . . . .	13	15	28	—	—	28
Roscommon, . . . . .	8	9	16	1	—	17
Sligo, . . . . .	4	5	9	—	—	9
<b>Totals for Connacht,</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Totals for Ireland,</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>460</b>

As in the case of cattle, the Department supplemented the work of county committees in connection with the swine breeding scheme in congested counties by granting special premiums to selected applicants. In 1915, 129 such premiums were awarded as under :—

County.	No. of First year premiums value £5.	No. of Second year premiums value £3.	Total.
Clare, . . . .	2	3	5
Cork, . . . .	4	7	11
Donegal, . . . .	8	7	15
Galway, . . . .	13	11	24
Kerry, . . . .	9	6	15
Leitrim, . . . .	1	2	3
Mayo, . . . .	15	12	27
Roscommon, . . . .	10	2	12
Sligo, . . . .	12	5	17
Totals, . . . .	74	55	129

The operations of the swine scheme during the past five years are summarised in the following table :—

Year.	Money allocated by County Com- mittees for Boar Premiums.	Money expended by County Com- mittees for Boar Premiums.	Number of Premiums paid by County Committees.	Number of Special Premiums provided by Department for Congested Districts.	Total number of Boars standing in Ireland during Service Season.
	£	£			
1911, .	1,801	1,638	390	97	487
1912, .	1,990	1,604	385	106	491
1913, .	2,058	1,624	391	112	503
1914, .	2,095	1,774	421	130	551
1915, .	2,213	1,930*	460*	129*	589*

\* Estimated.

Under this scheme, in 1915, three counties, viz. :—Antrim, Armagh, and Tyrone, made arrangements for the location of black-faced rams in mountain districts. The number of animals placed in each county was nine, ten, and four, respectively.

The practice of selling at reduced prices a limited number of black-faced rams to residents in the congested counties was continued, and 112 rams were so sold during the past season. The number of such rams sold under this arrangement in the five years, 1911—1915, inclusive, was 548.

Particulars of the measures taken to improve the breeds of hens, ducks, geese and turkeys, are included in the remarks on the operation of the scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping which is dealt with at pages 84 to 86 of this Report.

(c) *Experiments and Investigations.*

Details of the official field experiments prescribed to be conducted by county itinerant instructors in agriculture during the year 1914-15 are to be found at pages 414 to 428 of the issue of the Department's *Journal* for January, 1915 (Vol. XV., No. 2).

Instructors arrange for as many of these experiments as they can efficiently supervise. The experiments of each class are carried out over a wide area, and under varying climatic and soil conditions, with the result that when repeated for a number of years and the results collated, reliable conclusions, applicable to the country generally, may be deduced.

The schemes of experiments have been frequently revised, and new experiments are introduced from time to time.

The results of each year's experiments are published in the Department's *Journal* and subsequently embodied in the Department's printed leaflets on agricultural subjects.

In addition to the official experiments, many unofficial experiments, having a special local interest, were carried out by instructors during the year under review. The results of such experiments are usually published in the annual reports issued by county committees of agriculture.

The numbers of experiments, official and unofficial, undertaken by the instructors during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15, in respect of each of the principal farm crops, are given in the following table:—

Crop	Manurial Experiments		Variety of Seed Experiments		Other Tests		Totals	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Potatoes, .	91	81	108	95	91	53	290	229
Turnips, .	88	89	65	64	—	—	153	153
Mangels, .	52	53	47	43	—	—	99	96
Oats, .	12	13	32	34	—	—	44	47
Wheat, .	—	—	23	68	—	—	23	68
Barley, .	—	—	20	6	—	—	20	6
Hay, .	24	11	—	—	—	—	24	11
*Miscellaneous	88	63	35	14	11	43	134	120
Totals	355	310	390	324	102	96	787	730

\* Under the head "Miscellaneous" are included among others, experiments (1) in the improvement of second-class pasture by manuring, (2) to ascertain the influence of certain grass seed mixtures in forming pasture, (3) to ascertain the residual value of manures, and (4) to test the value of lime applied in different forms to land.

The decrease in the number of manurial experiments in the year 1914-15 was mainly due to the increase in the cost of artificial manures, particularly those containing potash.

The number of demonstration plots laid down was 2,532, as compared with 2,132 in 1913-14. The increase is largely the result of the efforts of the agricultural instructors to encourage by this means the growing of catch crops, etc., with a view to increased food production. These demonstrations are intended to bring under the observation of farmers the results obtained by using the combinations of manures, or varieties of seed, or by adopting the methods of cultivation, which the experiments previously carried out have shown to be the most satisfactory.

Manurial experiments (fourth series, second year), were carried out at Magherafelt in 1914 at ten centres, and reliable results were obtained at eight centres. Liming trials and comparative tests of different kinds of seed were again repeated, and in addition an experiment to test the effect of different rates of seeding was conducted at four centres. Full details and results of these experiments will be published in an early issue of the Department's *Journal*, and also in leaflet form.

The produce from the 1915 flax experiments which include manurial (fourth series, third year), liming, and seed trials will be scutched in the 1915-16 season.

Early in August, 1914, immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Department issued a memorandum advising flax-growers to save flax seed for their sowing requirements in the following spring. Flax-pulling operations were, however, at the time, in an advanced stage so that only a limited number of growers was in a position to act on the advice thus afforded. As a result of a conference with flax seed importers and representatives of the Flax Spinners' Association, at which the situation regarding flax seed supplies was considered, the Department, in October, 1914, issued a leaflet advising flax-growers as to the purchase of seed, having in view the special circumstances that had arisen. The procuring of seed during the season 1914-15 was attended with considerable difficulties. On representations from the Department, facilities were obtained through the intervention of the Foreign Office for the export of seed from Russia and Holland to this country, and fair supplies, though insufficient to meet the full requirements of growers, were eventually obtained.

The number of flax instructors employed at the beginning of the year was twenty. Instructors were located at the following centres during the year :—Ballymoney (county Antrim), Armagh and Forkhill (county Armagh), Cootehill (county Cavan), Letterkenny and Carndonagh (county Donegal), Kilkeel, Rath-

friland and Newry (county Down), Lisnaskea (county Fermanagh), Londonderry, Magherafelt, and Kilrea (county Londonderry), Castleblayney and Monaghan (county Monaghan), Omagh and Strabane (county Tyrone), Clonakilty (county Cork), Killala (county Mayo), and Liffany (county Sligo). At the conclusion of the year the number of instructors had been reduced to fifteen, inclusive of those who had gone on military service.

The duties of the flax instructors consisted chiefly in: (1) visiting flax growers and advising them personally in all matters relating to the cultivation and handling of the crop, and to the sale of the flax when scutched; (2) advising mill-owners and supervising the work done in scutch mills; (3) encouraging the extension of flax cultivation in districts suitable for the purpose; (4) conducting experiments and demonstrations with manures and different kinds of flax seed; (5) encouraging the system of selling flax in markets held in districts in which the practice has hitherto been to sell it at the scutch mills.

The flax growing trials that were conducted by a number of farmers in county Wicklow in 1914 yielded remunerative returns, and as a result twenty acres of flax were grown in that county in 1915. The Department again placed the services of a temporary instructor at the disposal of the growers during the sowing and harvesting seasons. A society of flax growers has been formed, and arrangements have been made for starting a scutch mill and for the cultivation of the crop on a more extensive scale.

After holding a number of meetings of flax growers and mill owners which were organised by the local flax instructor, arrangements have been completed for starting a flax market in the city of Londonderry. With the exception of Monaghan, the other new flax markets that had been established continued to be well supported.

A scheme for training foremen scutchers was put into operation during the 1914-15 season. Nineteen selected applicants, including five mill owners' sons, received short periods of training at approved mills. Most of these men succeeded, under the direction of the local instructors, in improving the standard of scutching in the respective mills in which they were employed.

Grants in part payment of wages of approved foremen who trained local workers were made to one mill owner in county Londonderry and one in county Mayo.

Under the Department's scheme for the improvement of the flax-growing industry (see page [74] of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report) prizes were again offered by the county agricultural committees of Cork and Monaghan for competition during 1915. In Cork 90 entries

were received for prizes amounting to £48, and in county Monaghan there were 261 entries for prizes amounting to £79 10s.

By means of further experiments that were carried out during the past year, it was clearly demonstrated that by the adoption of various methods, scutch mills could be efficiently ventilated at a reasonable cost. In consultation with the Home Office, and as a result of a conference held with representative mill owners, the Department issued a memorandum in which various systems of ventilation were explained, and advice given as to the measures necessary to ensure the effective removal of dust. A copy of this memorandum was sent to all scutch mill owners and occupiers.

The Department are not at present in a position to draw up their report on the scheme of experiments in the cultivation of tobacco which began in 1904 and concluded with the 1913 crop, as all the tobacco produced during that period has not yet been disposed of and the Department have, consequently, not yet obtained all the particulars necessary for the preparation of a full statement of the financial returns from the operations. That portion of the 1913 crop which had been sold up to the 30th September, 1915, was reported on by six of the eight manufacturers who purchased it.

The reports refer only to pipe tobacco, except in the case of one manufacturer who purchased small quantities of cigarette and cigar tobaccos. The quality of the tobacco reported on compared very favourably with that produced in other years of the experiment. As 1913 was the final year of the series, and was a rather favourable season, the results should indicate fairly the degree of success attending the scheme of experiments now concluded.

Several of the manufacturers reported an improvement in the quality and condition of Irish tobacco, and their criticisms lead to the conclusion that further improvement in these directions could be made without great difficulty. Only one of the six manufacturers consider that Irish tobacco is quite equal to American tobacco in its flavour and aroma and manufacturing qualities, although all regard it as suitable for blending purposes.

It would appear that Irish tobacco would meet with a steady demand from these manufacturers if it were more uniform as regards grading and moisture, and if it were offered at somewhat lower prices than those prevailing for American tobaccos of similar type and grade.

As previously reported a further scheme of experiments was



inaugurated in 1914. Under this scheme a grant at the rate of £25 per acre is payable to the persons conducting the experiments, the grant being advanced from the Development Fund. Up to the present only about one-fifth of the crop grown in 1914 has been disposed of. The price obtained averaged 5*d.* per lb. In the case of pipe tobacco the prices ranged from 4½*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Cigarette varieties realised 7*d.* per lb.

225 acres were planted in 1915 under the approved schemes, and were distributed as follows:—Randlestown, county Meath, 111½ acres; Adare, county Limerick, and Mullacrew, King's county, 106 acres; Tagoat, county Wexford, 7½ acres.

The present scheme of experiments is intended mainly to elucidate the possibilities of pipe tobacco. The planting of cigarette varieties was, however, permitted on 5½ acres.

The growers under the Department's schemes form by far the majority of those growing tobacco in Ireland. Only four other persons grew tobacco in this country in 1915, the area covered by their licences being 4½ acres.

The season of 1915 was rather similar to that of 1914. The rearing of seedlings was favoured by bright, dry weather, but the prevalence of the drought throughout June was unfavourable for planting and a prompt commencement of growth. At the beginning of July the drought was succeeded by a period of continual rain, lasting until the middle of August. During this time the tobacco in most places made slow progress. Favourable weather prevailed for six weeks thereafter, but most districts were, on the last three nights of September, visited by sharp frosts, which caused a variable amount of damage to tobacco. The yield was not reduced materially by the frost, but the combination of a drought, a prolonged rainy period, and finally a premature autumn frost, had the effect of shortening the period of active growth and thus reducing the weight of the tobacco crop as a whole. A further material reduction of yield was caused by outbreaks of root rot in counties Meath and Limerick. It is, accordingly, anticipated that the final dried weight of the tobacco crop for 1915 will prove to be below the average.

As was stated in the last Report, a new series of these experiments was introduced for the year

EXPERIMENTS IN THE FEEDING OF LIVE STOCK. 1913-14. This series was continued during the year 1914-15. The experiments were undertaken in twenty-seven counties, and

were conducted, as hitherto, under the supervision of the respective county instructors in agriculture. Details of the experiments are given in Division B. of the printed scheme of agricultural experiments. (See page [112] of

the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report.) The number of tests of each kind arranged for was as follows :—

Number of Experiment in Scheme.	Object of Experiment.	Number undertaken.
I. (Pigs)	To ascertain the value, for feeding, of cooked meals as compared with uncooked meals .	37
II. (Calves)	To test the meal mixture recommended by the Department in comparison with Indian meal alone . . . . .	16
III. (Cattle on grass)	To ascertain whether it is profitable to feed cake and meal to certain classes of store cattle on grass . . . . .	6
IV. (Cattle in stalls)	To ascertain whether it is profitable to supply large rations of roots and whether part of the roots can be profitably replaced by a meal mixture . . . . .	4
TOTAL . . . . .		63

Ten experiments of a special nature were also carried out by the instructors, the total number of experiments being thus 73. The results of the experiments will be published later.

The arrangements for the training of apprentices in poultry fattening at the Castle Poultry Farm, Rathdrum, terminated in August, 1915. **POULTRY FATTENING.** Two apprentices completed their training in that month and were approved by the Department as qualified to act as poultry fatteners. Arrangements were made to have the training of a third apprentice who had not fully finished his course in August, 1915, completed at a poultry farm in county Wexford. A fourth apprentice, who had been in training in the early portion of the year 1914-15, left in March, 1915.

A supplementary course in the fattening and trussing of fowl, grading of eggs, etc., for county instructors, was held in June, and attended by four instructors.

One poultry fattening station was in receipt of a subsidy of £1 5s. per week during portion of the year 1914-15. The period of subsidy expired in June, 1915. In the case of another poultry station, where the subsidy had been suspended in September, 1914, owing to the failure of the owner of the station to secure the services of a fully qualified fattener, payment was not again claimed. There was, therefore, no station in receipt of a subsidy at the close of the year.

The investigations were continued on the same lines as in 1913-14. Perhaps the most important experiment from the practical point of view was the attempt made from March until July, 1915, to exterminate warble maggots in all the cattle on Clare Island. During the summer months it was noticed that no "gadding" occurred among the cattle, so it may be hoped

that very few of the insects escaped destruction. Confirmation was obtained of last year's observation that the newly-hatched maggots bore through the skin. Infection experiments were tried which, together with observations of carcases to be made during the present autumn and winter, may be expected to throw further light on the wanderings of the maggots through their hosts' bodies.

Eighty-nine samples of copper sulphate and seventy-six samples of washing soda were submitted for analysis, all of which proved to be satisfactory. There is no doubt that the arrangement under which the Department analyse these ingredients, at the nominal fee of 3d. per sample, has served a useful purpose in preventing the sale of adulterated or otherwise unsuitable materials for use in spraying mixtures.

Early potatoes in the Dungarvan and Youghal districts yielded well. Dungarvan growers sold most of their produce to local buyers, the price for potatoes raised before June 16th being £7 per ton in buyers' packages. Lifting began at Dungarvan and Youghal about June 8th. Youghal potatoes realised 14s. per cwt. in Glasgow on June 10th; shipment to Glasgow continued until June 17th, about which date prices fell considerably, owing to Ayrshires coming on the market in quantity.

The area under early potatoes in South Sligo has very much decreased, whereas in the Magherow district there has been no appreciable falling off. In Sligo early potatoes were much injured by May frosts. Lifting began about June 14th. The bulk of the potatoes were sold to Messrs. Warden & Stewart, Belfast, prices beginning at 6s. to 7s. per cwt. on June 14th.

The advice regarding marketing issued by the Department at frequent intervals between end of May and middle of July was much appreciated by growers.

Ulster fruit growers suffered seriously in consequence of the severe frosts towards the end of May; black currants, in particular, were affected, with the result that, generally speaking, this fruit in Ulster yielded only about one-third of an average crop. Southern growers appear to have suffered little from frost.

The demand was good for currants, gooseberries and raspberries, and satisfactory prices were obtained. There was a fairly good crop of early cooking apples in the North, but the yield of hard Bramleys of grading qualities in Ulster was very bad. Many orchards were injured by May frosts, and the weather conditions which followed were not favourable to the development of much fruit. The yield of Bramleys of grading qualities

in Ulster was probably about one-fifth of a normal return ; on the other hand southern growers produced good crops of fine fruit. The demand for blackberries was very good ; in many instances buyers were unable to obtain supplies, and good prices prevailed. Pickers were paid 8d. to 10d. per 14 lb., but in many districts shippers were unable to induce people to pick the fruit as usual ; this appears to have been due to the exceptional prosperity of the pickers.

The reduced supplies of eggs from the Continent created an exceptionally good demand for Irish eggs, and afforded to Irish egg shippers exceptional opportunities for introducing their produce on fresh markets. Unfortunately, these opportunities have not been taken advantage of to any great extent so far, because of the unreliability of Irish eggs during periods when prices are rising. The unusually high prices which prevailed for eggs during the past year intensified the trouble which always results from holding eggs when markets are rising, that is, roughly speaking, from July to December, inclusive. It is certain that producers hold over their eggs very largely ; it is equally certain that many dealers and egg shippers hold them over, and they are also held over by some British buyers. For years past, the Department have urged Irish shippers to test all eggs in a bright beam of light when prices are rising ; the air space thus shown indicates the age of an egg with sufficient accuracy. There is no other recognised economic and reliable method of testing eggs as to age. Until Irish traders in eggs buy and sell subject to such a test they cannot rely on the quality of the eggs they handle. The marketing section of the Agricultural Branch made special efforts to induce Irish buyers to adopt the methods of testing recommended by the Department. There is no doubt whatever that the proportion of stale eggs which were shipped to Great Britain subsequent to June was exceptionally high, and that a continuance of the practice of withholding eggs so that they reach consumers in bad condition will be exceedingly detrimental to Irish producers.

(1) *Seeds and Plant Disease Division.*

(a) *Seeds.*—During the year 7,477 samples of seeds were received, the sources being as follows :—

TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY WORK IN CONNECTION WITH AGRICULTURE.	i.	Samples received under the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909	..	4,901
	ii.	Samples submitted by farmers		1,386
	iii.	" " seedsmen		508
	iv.	" " Dept.'s Officers		551
	v.	Samples connected with in- vestigations	.. ..	131

The samples actually tested for purity and germination included 1,140 of those received under the Act as well as the whole of those given in the other categories above and reached a total of 3,716. This represents an increase of nearly a thousand samples on the number tested during the previous year. By far the larger part of this increase was due to the greater use made of the Seed Testing Station by farmers and seed merchants in Ireland. For farmers more than twice as many samples were tested this year as in the previous year, while both for farmers and seed merchants the numbers of samples received were larger than in any previous year.

As in previous years, investigations concerning the germination and identification of certain classes of seed were continued, as were also others connected with hard seeds, the rate of loss of vitality in seeds, the germination of the seeds of ryegrasses of low bushel weight, the germination of timothy, of oats and of the seed of ragweed.

A short course of instruction in seed testing was provided for an assistant from a firm of seed merchants in Londonderry at the firm's request, while two lectures and demonstrations on the principles and methods of seed testing were provided for Dublin seed merchants and their assistants. Some sets of seeds were prepared and distributed to agricultural instructors for educational purposes in connection with winter classes.

(b) *Plant Diseases*.—The investigations on potato diseases which have been in progress for several years past at the temporary research station at Clifden, county Galway, and at the agricultural station, Athenry, were continued. A detailed report of the previous year's work in this connection was published in the Department's *Journal* (Vol. XV., No. 3), April, 1915, and an account of this season's work will be published in this *Journal* in due course.

The examination of samples of celery seed for the presence of the fungus causing the leaf spot disease was continued, and a paper on the possible source of origin of this disease from wild celery was published in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* (Vol. XL., Part 3, 1915).

Investigations into the causes of failure of oats on certain classes of land which were begun in 1914 were continued during the year, and a beginning was made in the study of certain diseases affecting the flax crop.

Advisory assistance in connection with plant diseases and other matters relating to economic botany was supplied in about 200 instances.

## (2) *Plant Breeding Division.*

(a) *Barley*.—The result of quantitative field experiments conducted in 1914 and previous years showed that the Hybrid barley, Beaven's 145, and Archer were of equal value, although sown on varying soils. In county Louth, where Standwell

barley is still considerably grown, Beaven's 145 proved much superior to Standwell. In 1915 the last-mentioned experiment, Standwell v. Beaven's 145, has been repeated at one centre. At the other centre a comparison has been made between Archer and two new hybrids raised by the Department, viz., Archer crossed with Spratt and Archer crossed with Goldthorpe. At both centres the plots were one statute acre in area.

The propagation of pure varieties of barley, viz., three strains of Archer and one each of Goldthorpe and Spratt, was continued at Ballinacurra in 1915. Twenty further cultivations of a number of the most promising hybrids, both Archer and Goldthorpe and Archer and Spratt, were made in order to increase the quantity available. Fifty-two Archer-Goldthorpe crosses and thirty-four Archer-Spratt crosses were grown from seed produced in the cage at Glasnevin. Extension cultivations to increase pure seed of Archer, Goldthorpe and Spratt and of some Archer-Goldthorpe hybrids were grown on various farms from seed raised at Ballinacurra in 1914. The area occupied by these plots amounted to 33 acres.

In the cages at Ballinacurra and Glasnevin comparative tests were made of the new hybrid barleys and their parents, also of the differences in yield due to previous habitat of the seed used. Some new barley hybrids were raised in the Glasnevin cage.

(b) *Wheat*.—The field experiments of 1914, in which Red Fife and Queen Wilhelmina wheat were compared, having shown a superiority in the value per acre of Queen Wilhelmina, Square Head Master and White Stand Up were included in two experiments in 1915. A third experiment was made to compare Queen Wilhelmina and Red Chaff White Wheat sown in autumn with Red Fife and Marquis Wheat sown in spring.

At Ballinacurra plots for increasing pure seed of Red Fife, Queen Wilhelmina, White Stand Up, Red Chaff White and Marquis Wheat occupied nearly two acres. At various farms there were further cultivations to increase pure strains of wheat for seed purposes, amounting to over 40 acres, principally Queen Wilhelmina and Red Fife.

Some wheat hybrids were propagated in the Glasnevin cage.

(c) *Oats*.—Quantitative experiments, one statute acre each in area, were conducted at two centres with the following four white varieties:—Waverley, Abundance, Victory and Banner, and one black variety, Great Mogul. At two further centres similar experiments were carried out with three black varieties, viz., Black Great Mogul, Black Tartary, and Black Bell.

At Ballinacurra, cultivations of pure strains of white oats, consisting of Sandy, Abundance, Kent Birlic, Banner, Island

Magee, Lightfoot, Victory, Golden Rain and Potato, were grown to increase the supply of seed. The same course was followed with regard to the black varieties:—Black Tartary, Black Bell, and Black Great Mogul. To increase supplies of pure seed areas to the extent of from 80 to 90 acres were cropped on various farms with Banner, Victory, Black Mogul, Black Bell and Black Tartary oats. Oat hybrids have been further propagated in the Glasnevin cage.

(d) *Clovers*.—The clovers selected in 1913 did not yield a satisfactory crop of seed in 1914. The plants were, therefore, grown on in 1915 in the Glasnevin cage. Seed of nine selections was saved and will be sown in separate plots in 1916.

(e) *Flax*.—Further cultivations of flax were made in the cage at Glasnevin, consisting of the two original cultures and four others subsequently grown. The seed was saved for resowing. Thirty-two selections made from commercial seed showing marked variations were grown, and five of the most promising were preserved and the seed saved. Arrangements are being made to propagate the selected strains on a larger scale in 1916.

### (3) *Chemical Division.*

The following is a list of the samples reported on by this division during the year:—

	Number of samples.		Number of samples.
Fertilisers, . . . .	153	Washing soda, . . . .	76
Feeding stuffs, . . . .	304	Spraying mixture, . . . .	1
Milk, . . . . .	2,771	Limestone, . . . . .	13
Butter, for adulteration, . . . .	123	Marl, . . . . .	1
Jam, . . . . .	15	Salt Cake, . . . . .	1
Barley, . . . . .	72	Sand, . . . . .	42
Straw, . . . . .	60	Ores, . . . . .	8
Parchment Paper, . . . .	8	Wax Candles, . . . .	1
Soil, . . . . .	57	Toxicological—	
Nicotine extract, . . . .	1	Cow (stomach), . . . .	3
Tobacco, . . . . .	10	Sheep (ingesta) . . . .	2
Water, . . . . .	1	Hens . . . . .	3
Sheep Dip . . . . .	1	Powder for calves . . . .	1
Carbolic smear . . . .	1		
Seaweed, . . . . .	1		
Copper sulphate . . . .	87	Total, . . . . .	3,817

The division continued to co-operate with other sections of the Department in the investigations referred to in last year's Report. Much analytical work was also done in connection with an investigation into the suitability of sand from different districts in Ireland for glass making purposes, and an investigation was made into the percentage of butter-fat in milk as affected by varying weather conditions and yield.

(4) *Veterinary Division.*

The advisory work of the division was continued and was availed of by stockowners to an increased extent. Numerous inquiries were received, in many cases accompanied by morbid specimens for microscopical, bacteriological or chemical examination. In all such cases advice suitably adapted, as far as possible, to the extent of the inquirer's scientific knowledge, was given.

The work in connection with diseases mentioned in last year's report was continued. These diseases include:—

(a) *Pyæmia in lambs in County Donegal.*—This disease was successfully dealt with by a vaccine prepared in the division. By this means immunity from the disease was secured among the flocks treated.

(b) *Braxy in Sheep.*—The work in connection with this disease was continued, and further improvements made in the vaccine supplied from the division. Throughout large districts of Ireland there is a pressing demand by sheep owners for the protection afforded by this preventive.

(c) *Contagious Abortion in Cattle.*—This disease was dealt with under two chief heads, viz., diagnosis and the clinical aspect. The former is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as regards the latter most encouraging results have been obtained by the use of a vaccine. Further experiments on these lines are necessary.

(d) *Tuberculosis in Cattle.*—This disease was chiefly dealt with from the point of view of diagnosis, and very exhaustive trials were made as to the use of tuberculin by the hypodermic, the intra-ophthalmic and the intradermal methods. By a series of tables published in the Department's *Journal*, the division demonstrated how far the reliability of the tuberculin test is vitiated by its repeated use. As a result, the danger of loss caused by improper use of this test by fraudulent persons can be prevented.

(e) *Miscellaneous diseases, including Redwater, various forms of scour and wasting and the diseases of poultry.*

(f) *Cases of Suspected Poisoning.*—These were investigated in conjunction with the Chemical division.

(g) *A reported outbreak of disease among cattle in county Mayo, at first locally mistaken for lead poisoning.*—This matter was still a subject of inquiry at the close of the year.

Many lectures and demonstrations were given at centres widely distributed over Ireland.

Leaflets giving advice on matters in connection with veterinary hygiene were prepared or revised.



## (d) LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE.

The Acts of Parliament administered by the Agricultural Branch are the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909; the FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS; NOXIOUS WEEDS; AGRICULTURAL SEEDS; DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS; BEE DISEASES. Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877, and 1907; and the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. These Acts give the Department, and, in some cases, the local authorities, certain powers for dealing with abuses in the trade in fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and agricultural seeds, and for preventing the spread of noxious weeds and certain plant diseases and pests. The activities of the Branch in regard to these matters are, however, by no means restricted to the administration of the Acts in question. Educational methods, conferences with the trades or interests affected, and other measures are made use of whenever the intention of the legislature can be best effected by such means.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :

(1) *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.*

The agricultural instructors continued as heretofore, through the medium of the winter agricultural classes, and of visits to farmers and traders, to encourage the use of those fertilisers and feeding stuffs which had been found to give the most satisfactory results. In addition they devoted portion of their time to taking samples. One of the Department's officers also devoted the greater part of his time to making inquiries as to the character of the fertilisers and feeding stuffs sold throughout the country. The total number of samples of fertilisers taken during the year was 201, of which 149 were tested by the Department's Chemical advisory division. The number of samples of feeding stuffs taken was 332, and of these 248 were subjected to chemical analysis or microscopical examination.

With the exception of some rather low-grade slags and some unsatisfactory compound manures the fertilisers now sold in Ireland are of high grade as a rule.

The trade in feeding stuffs is also, for the most part, satisfactory, but in the case of these commodities more than in that of fertilisers, unsuitable and excessively priced special proprietary compounds are sold in certain districts from time to time, but in diminishing quantities.

Five prosecutions were instituted during the year. One of these was for failure to give the invoices prescribed by Section I of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act in respect of manures, and one for failure to give the prescribed invoice and for permitting a description of a fertiliser to be false in a material respect to the prejudice of the purchaser. Two prosecutions

were instituted for failure to give the prescribed invoices in the case of feeding stuffs, and one for the false description of a feeding stuff in the invoice. The feeding stuff in question was sold as linseed cake meal and was found on analysis to consist of a mixture of linseed cake meal and earth nut cake meal. Convictions were obtained in all five cases.

The death of a number of calves in one district was ascribed to poisoning by linseed cake meal. It is well known that some linseed cake meal is capable of developing a more or less considerable quantity of prussic acid, and in this particular instance the meal was found capable of developing 1·81 grains per lb. An experiment, however, showed that calves fed with linseed cake meal capable of developing as much as 2·31 grains per lb. were not in any way injuriously affected. The meal was used in reasonable quantities along with new milk and separated milk in certain proportions. In the circumstances the Department did not consider that the case reported was one in which proceedings under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act were called for.

The sale as Indian meal of products of maize, from which more or less of the oil had been extracted, was the subject of a very full investigation during this and the previous year. The Department have reason to hope that, as a result, an arrangement will be come to with the manufacturers whereby these products will be sold under such descriptions as will make clear to the purchasers that the article with which they are being supplied is not pure whole ground maize.

The shortage of potash occasioned by the war necessitated a modification of the manurial mixtures recommended by the Department as suitable for the various crops. For the season 1914-15 farmers were advised to use somewhat increased dressings of mixtures practically identical with those recommended in leaflet No. 17, with the omission of potash for the principal crops other than potatoes. For potatoes they were recommended to use as much potash as they could, having regard to its scarcity and increased cost.

The usual memorandum giving the unit values for the current season of the principal artificial fertilisers was issued by the Department at the beginning of January. This memorandum enables a purchaser in any district in Ireland to estimate the comparative values of various brands of the same class of manure delivered at his nearest railway station.

## (2) *Noxious Weeds.*

Owing to the necessity of curtailing expenditure it was not possible in 1915 to carry out on the usual scale the inspections that had been made in preceding years throughout the country for the purpose of enforcing the destruction of noxious weeds. Inspections could be made in 1915 in only 156 cases, as compared

with 13,211 in 1914, and about 17,000 cases in 1913. The reports of the inspectors in 1914 showed that farmers were more and more realising the advantage to their own interests as well as that of their neighbours, of making the cutting of noxious weeds a routine operation on the farm, and it may be hoped that in a great many of the cases visited in previous years the weeds were cut this year by the occupiers as a matter of course. The Department, by Press notices and correspondence, drew the attention of farmers and other occupiers to the importance of having this work carried out at the proper time of the year. It was considered desirable to serve notices requiring the destruction of weeds in 140 out of the 156 cases inspected, but in only two of these was it found necessary to prosecute occupiers for failing to comply with the notices. Convictions were obtained in both cases, and in one of them the Petty Sessions Court indicated their appreciation of the gravity of the offence by imposing the maximum penalty (£5) allowed by the Act. The county council of King's County decided that the Act should not be enforced in that county during the period of the war. The county councils of Cavan, Clare, Cork, Leitrim, Sligo, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow have not consented up to the present to adopt the Act.

### (3) *Agricultural Seeds.*

The operations carried out during the agricultural year under review may be divided into two parts. The first relates to action in regard to samples of seeds taken during the calendar year 1914, and the second to the arrangements made for sampling and testing seeds for the calendar year 1915.

It was decided to exercise the power of publication conferred upon the Department by Section 5 of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act in the case of 30 traders on whose premises samples of inferior seed were taken in 1914. In the spring of 1915 when farmers were purchasing their seeds, placards were posted up in the towns where these traders carried on business and in conspicuous positions on the roads leading thereto. The placard in each case was headed "Publication of Test of Inferior Seeds," and gave the name and address of the trader on whose premises the sample was taken, together with the result of the test of the seed in such a form as clearly indicated its quality. Judging from the reports received, these posters appear to have accomplished their object. In certain cases they were torn down or obliterated shortly after being put up, and in one such instance the Department, with the assistance of the police, were able to procure sufficient evidence to enable a prosecution to be instituted. A conviction was obtained against the person who tore the poster down and a fine of £1 was imposed.

At the beginning of the year 1915 the Department again

urged upon seed merchants and farmers the desirability of availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the Department's Seed Testing Station for obtaining reliable tests of the quality of the seeds they intend stocking or using for agricultural purposes. The agricultural instructors were directed to give special attention to this subject in their lectures and classes and to use their influence with farmers and retailers in the matter. A poster was displayed at all the police stations and otherwise exhibited throughout the country advising farmers to have their seeds tested early, and retailers were warned that they should protect themselves against the consequences of selling inferior seeds by purchasing only seeds which were tested and found satisfactory as to purity and germination.

The sampling of seeds during the spring of 1915 was carried out as usual. The staff of official samplers, numbering 68, consisted for the most part of the agricultural instructors and overseers. 4,901 samples of agricultural seeds were taken by these officers from the stocks of 1,607 different merchants and retailers. In a few instances retailers objected to allowing samples to be taken without payment, but their objection was not persisted in when it was pointed out that the Act provides that samples shall be taken without purchase. 1,140 out of the 4,901 samples were tested at the Department's Seed Testing Station, and of these 774 were found unsatisfactory in purity or germination or both. The Department communicated with the vendors of the seeds from which these 774 samples were taken, pointing out the unsatisfactory quality of the seed, and asking them for any explanation they might have to offer in the matter. At the close of the period under review the explanations received were under consideration, with a view to deciding in which cases, taking into account all the circumstances, resort should be had to the power of publication conferred by the Act.

As a result of a conference held in Belfast on the 25th September, 1915, at which the Vice-President presided, the Irish Seed Cleaners agreed to raise the minimum weights of the rye grass seed to be sold in 1916 from 20 lb. per bushel to 24 lb. per bushel for perennial, and from 16 lb. per bushel to 18 lb. per bushel for Italian ryegrass. This agreement will, it is confidently expected, mark a further important step towards establishing a high reputation for the quality of the agricultural seeds sold in Ireland. It is in the opinion of the Department highly advantageous, both in the interests of the farmer and of vendors of high-class seeds, that the trade in agricultural seeds should be subject to as strict supervision as the trade in fertilisers and feeding stuffs. The Weeds and Agricultural Seeds Act, of which there is no counterpart in Great Britain, subjects the Irish seed trade to such supervision. The publication of the statistics of the tests of inferior seeds

in Ireland has, however, been made use of to create the impression, which is not justified by these statistics, that the trade in Ireland consists mainly of the sale of inferior seeds. Therefore, while admittedly the quality of the seeds sold in some districts is capable of great improvement, the Department think it right to draw public attention to the fact that Irish seed traders have, in conference with the Department, adopted agreements with the object of raising the standard of quality of the seeds sold in this country such as have not been adopted by the trade in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Many retailers continue to urge as an excuse for selling inferior seed that they are unaware of its inferior quality. Apart from the facilities provided at the Department's Seed Testing Station, which, if availed of, constitute a perfect safeguard to retailers in this matter, the Department are ready to provide local classes for the giving of instruction in matters relating to the trade in seeds, fertilisers and feeding stuffs. These classes can be provided at any centre where a sufficient number of retailers indicate their willingness to attend. One such class was held at Moate during the year under review. It is a matter of regret that there is not a greater demand on the part of traders for the instruction given by means of these classes.

The sale as seed by farmers and others of the sweepings of haylofts and other similar materials which are unsuitable for sowing is, unfortunately, still carried on in some parts of the country. The Department are using every endeavour, by the spread of education and otherwise, to abolish the use of such unsuitable materials for sowing land.

#### (4) *Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 & 1907.*

(a) *American Gooseberry Mildew and Black Currant Mite (Ireland) Order, 1912.*—The usual inspections for the purposes of this Order were made by the county instructors in horticulture. In addition, one of the Department's officers gave his whole time to this work in some districts. The number of cases of American Gooseberry Mildew reported was 649 and of Black Currant Mite 471.

Prosecutions were instituted in 26 instances for failure to destroy bushes affected with American Gooseberry Mildew, and in two instances for failing to destroy currant bushes affected with Black Currant Mite. The Department regret that it was necessary to prosecute one of the principal Irish nurserymen for failing to notify the existence of American Gooseberry Mildew in his nursery.

Convictions were obtained in all these cases.

As a result of previous experience it was decided not to grant any licences for the importation of gooseberry and black currant bushes into Ireland during the year.

The customary inspections were made during the season of gooseberries sold at the markets in Dublin, Belfast and Cork.

The attention of growers of gooseberry and black currant bushes was drawn to the requirements of the Order by notices in the Press and by the display of posters at the police stations at the appropriate time of the year.

With the consent of the county councils, orders were made under the Acts authorising the payment of compensation for gooseberry bushes destroyed in the following counties:—Dublin, Louth and Meath. Under the Acts the compensation is payable out of the local rate.

(b) *Black Scab in Potatoes (Ireland) Order*.—The regulations for eradicating the disease of black scab in potatoes in the two isolated districts situated, respectively, in the Ards Peninsula and in the neighbourhood of Kilkeel, in county Down, to which this disease is restricted, continue to be rigidly enforced. The Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) Order, 1913, was replaced by the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) Orders of 1914. The provisions of the latter Orders, with some minor amendments, have been incorporated in the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) Order, 1915, now in force. The Ards district, as well as the Kilkeel district, is brought within the scope of the latter Order. Nineteen prosecutions were instituted during the year for infringements of the Special Area Orders. The offences consisted of planting potatoes in contravention of the Order, failing to notify the existence of the disease, digging potatoes without obtaining the prescribed licences, and, in one instance, obtaining a licence by false pretences. Convictions were obtained in every case.

As a rule the growers have willingly complied with the very severe restrictions which it has been necessary to enforce on potato sowing in the districts affected.

As a result of a field-to-field inspection made during the year the disease was found on 14 holdings in the Kilkeel district and on 6 holdings in the Ards district. The occupiers were required to destroy all affected tubers and to comply with the other safeguards prescribed under the Black Scab in Potatoes (Ireland) Order, 1908.

(c) *Regulations affecting the export of nursery stock and agricultural crops*.—In order to facilitate the export trade with the United States of America in nursery stock, inspections of nurseries from which such stock is usually exported were made in October, and a large number of export certificates were issued mainly in respect of consignments of rose bushes. Certificates were also granted enabling the export of consignments of nursery stock to other countries the Governments of which require such stock to be certified as free from injurious diseases and insect pests.

The regulations affecting the importation of potatoes from

Ireland into the United States were still in force at the end of the year. The Department intend availing themselves of every opportunity for renewing the representations already made in favour of such a modification of these regulations as will permit the resumption of the export trade from Ireland to the United States.

A considerable number of export certificates were granted in respect of potatoes sent from Ireland to Malta and the Channel Islands.

#### (5) *Bee Diseases.*

All the county committees of Agriculture who are mainly responsible for the administration of the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, have now appointed at least one inspector and an executive officer for the purposes of the Act. The duty of the inspector under the Act is to report to the county committee any cases of Foul Brood he may discover and to ascertain in due course whether the notice issued by the county committee for the prevention of the spread of the disease is complied with. Any bee-keeper who fails to carry out the requirements of such a notice renders himself liable to prosecution and on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. The Department are glad to report that no case came under their notice during the year in which it was necessary to have recourse to legal proceedings.

From the reports received from the county committees it would appear that 298 cases of Foul Brood were reported to them and suitably dealt with. In addition, one case was reported directly to the Department from an urban district area. As the urban district council had not appointed any officers for the purposes of the Act a notice was issued by the Department to the bee-keeper concerned and was duly complied with.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-three county committees allocated funds for payment of compensation in respect of bees destroyed under the Act. The total amount awarded in compensation was £28 13s. 3d.

Altogether 86 suspected cases of Isle of Wight disease in bees were reported to the Department during the year by county officers and by the Department's expert in bee-keeping. Owing to the infectious nature of the disease instructions were given in every case to have the stocks smothered at once and the hives and appliances thoroughly disinfected. So far as the Department are aware these instructions were carried out in most cases. The Department have no statutory powers to compel bee-keepers to carry out any measures for the prevention of the spread of the disease. They have always endeavoured however to impress upon persons in whose apiaries disease was found the importance of taking immediate action, so as to guard against the possibility of the infection spreading.

## (c) LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

As indicated in their last Annual Report, the Department were compelled to reduce very considerably their operations under this head. The stallion and bull loan schemes were continued, as these schemes are indispensable for the purpose of maintaining in the country a number of high-class sires sufficient to meet the requirements of the live stock schemes. The loans granted were, however, confined to persons of very small means. The issue of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements in the case of "migrants" in the West of Ireland was also continued. The other loan schemes were temporarily suspended.

1. *Credit Societies*.—One loan of £50 for the purchase of seed, etc., was issued during the year to a society which had been granted previously assistance of this nature. In accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit the Department recalled all outstanding loans in easy instalments. The instalments due in May and August were as a rule promptly repaid. The total sum outstanding on the 30th September, 1915, was £2,340.

2. *Bulls*.—The following table shows the number of loans granted and the amount of money involved in such loans in each of the last five years:—

Year.				No. of Loans.	Amount issued in Loans. £
1911	..	..	..	213	5,229
1912	..	..	..	208	5,125
1913	..	..	..	222	5,918
1914	..	..	..	211	5,355
1915	..	..	..	182	3,597

The loans granted in 1915 were utilised in the purchase of bulls of various breeds as follows:—Shorthorn, 57; Aberdeen-Angus, 61; Hereford, 9; Registered Dairy, 3; and Galloway, 2.

3. *Stallions*.—Particulars of the numbers and breeds of Stallions towards the purchase of which the Department gave assistance by means of loans and subsidies during each of the past five years are set out in the following table:—

Year	Thoroughbred		Irish Draught		Half-bred		Clydesdale		Shire		Total	
	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies
1911,	20	15	1	—	10	10	3	1	—	—	34	26
1912,	10	10	—	—	8	8	4	4	—	—	22	22
1913,	10	7	—	—	9	6	6	5	—	—	25	18
1914,	7	6	—	—	9	9	7	2	1	1	24	18
1915,	2	2	—	—	10	6	8	4	—	—	20	12



The total amount issued in loans in 1915 was £1,050, and in subsidies £710.

These subsidies represent reductions made in the sale price of horses.

4. *Agricultural Implements, etc.*—127 applications for these loans were received during the year, of which 21 were refused on various grounds, and 1 was under consideration on the 30th September, 1915. In the remaining 105 cases loans were granted for the purchase of 138 implements.

The number of loans granted and the amount issued in loans during each of the four years in which this scheme was in operation are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Loans.	Amount issued in Loans.
		£
1911-12 .. ..	64	998
1912-13 .. ..	394	4,629
1913-14 .. ..	482	4,840
1914-15 .. ..	105	1,106

Particulars of the machines purchased under the year's scheme are as follows :—

Implement or Machine.	No. supplied.	Value of Implements or Machines supplied.
		£ s. d.
Mowing Machines, . . . .	54	629 10 6
Threshing Machines (Power driven)	4	297 13 6
(Horse Gear)	10	154 5 0
Binders . . . . .	4	112 0 0
Ploughs . . . . .	20	80 14 0
Hay Rick Shifters . . . .	5	42 0 0
Winnowers . . . . .	6	31 5 0
Potato Diggers . . . . .	2	26 0 0
Harrowes . . . . .	10	23 12 6
Horse Carts . . . . .	2	19 0 0
Tumbling Rakes . . . . .	5	11 18 0
Pulpers . . . . .	5	10 12 6
Hoes . . . . .	5	9 8 0
Hay Tedder . . . . .	1	8 5 0
Wheel Rakes . . . . .	1	8 5 0
Miscellaneous (Small) . . .	4	10 7 6
Total, . . . . .	138	£1,474 16 6

#### (f) FORESTRY.

The forestry operations conducted by the Department are financed partly out of the Department's Endowment Fund, partly by an Annual Parliamentary Vote of £6,000 for the purchase and maintenance of woodlands on estates dealt with by the Estates Commissioners, and partly by advances from

the Development Fund in aid of schemes of afforestation approved by the Development Commissioners.

*Apprentices in Forestry.*—The number of forestry apprentices in training during 1914-15 was as follows:—First year apprentices, 5 (3 of whom did not complete the course); Second year apprentices, 2 (1 of whom left early in the term); Third year apprentices, 5. Total, 12.

*Avondale and Ballyfad.*—In view of the necessity for retrenchment, operations at Avondale and Ballyfad were curtailed, and the forestry apprentices in training at the station were transferred to Aghrane, Dundrum, and Slieve Bloom areas to complete their course.

*Vote and Development Areas.*—The total area planted during the year on the forestry centres financed from the annual Parliamentary Vote of £6,000 and from the grants made from the Development Fund was 307½ acres.

Planting operations were begun on Ballyhoura afforestation area.

The working plans for the Glendalough and Aughrim and for the Slieve Bloom afforestation areas were approved by the Development Commissioners, and work commenced on these areas.

This year was remarkable for a particularly late frost which occurred on the nights of 19th and 20th June, and caused considerable damage to young plantations at some centres.

The sawmills at Dundrum and Aghrane were worked as usual, and owing to the scarcity of the timber supply there was a keen local demand for sawn timber. For a similar reason the prices realised at timber sales during the year were higher than usual.

*County Forestry Schemes.*—The following table shews the number of trees supplied since 1908-9 to holders in counties Donegal, Mayo, and Kildare under the special shelter belt schemes in operation in these counties:—

Year.	Kildare.		Donegal.		Mayo.	
	Holders.	Trees.	Holders.	Trees.	Holders.	Trees.
1908-09	15	27,300	—	—	—	—
1909-10	15	34,400	—	—	—	—
1910-11	10	16,975	568	80,903	—	—
1911-12	9	20,150	1,300	183,533	16	14,000
1912-13	5	7,362	938	201,715	20	18,760
1913-14	2	2,100	1,055	185,735	20	16,025
1914-15	18	25,055	651	139,690	16	14,825
Totals,	74	133,342	4,512	791,576	72	63,600

The interest evinced by the holders in the fencing and maintenance of the plots is a most satisfactory feature of these schemes, and has contributed in no small degree to their success.

In addition to the above, nearly 300,000 forest trees and shrubs, for planting, were supplied by county committees of agriculture under the terms of clause 9 of the Department's horticultural scheme.

In county Kildare the operations of the scheme for the preservation of small woodlands are being extended to include 54 acres of additional land, or a total area of 303 acres. A similar scheme is in operation in county Westmeath, and it is satisfactory to note that a beginning has been made in this direction by the county councils of Limerick and Cavan.

*Section 32 (1) (b), and (2) Irish Land Act, 1909.*—Tenant purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts whose holdings are subject to the provisions of the above enactment, may not fell trees thereon which are necessary for ornament or shelter without having previously obtained the Department's consent.

While the primary object of the statute is to prevent the indiscriminate and destructive felling of trees, it also serves a useful purpose in bringing under the Department's notice cases in which practical assistance and advice can be given to farmers in the economic treatment of standing timber and the formation of new shelter belts, clumps, and plantations.

The following is a short summary of the proceedings under the Act during the year :—

Number of applications received . . . . .	154
"    "    "    remaining over from previous year . . . . .	14
"    "    Consents issued . . . . .	120
"    "    applications refused . . . . .	7
"    "    "    received in which Act did not apply . . . . .	20
Miscellaneous . . . . .	4
Number of applications under investigation at end of year . . . . .	17

The Royal Irish Constabulary continue to co-operate with the Department in securing as far as possible the application of this enactment.

## 2.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This section of the Report covers the academic year 1st August, 1914, to 31st July, 1915.

### TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

As was to be expected the operations of the Department in the sphere of technical education have been affected by the fact that we are in a state of war. The interference has been due principally to the diminution of the central staff of the Department and of the teaching staffs of local institutions, owing to

certain of their members having volunteered to serve with the Colours. It had been anticipated by Technical Schools in the country that the war would greatly interfere with the attendance of students. This anticipation has proved incorrect. Outside Belfast and the schools in its neighbourhood the war has scarcely affected the numbers attending the Technical Schools. In many schools pupils have joined the army or have gone to work in services bearing upon the war, but the vast majority of those attending Technical Schools and Classes are not of military age, while upwards of half the students are female. The numbers attending the Technical Schools show an increased enrolment of 553 on the previous session. The number of students in attendance in 1914-15 was 45,930. It is noteworthy that the number of male students enrolled has decreased by 235, while the number of women students enrolled has increased by 788.

In the Cities of Dublin and Londonderry there was an increase of students, the numbers in each school constituting a record. It will be apparent that the schools have suffered most in the loss of their senior students, particularly those studying more technical branches, such as Engineering, Building Construction, and Applied Chemistry. The effect of the war, however, is acutely felt in the necessary curtailment of schemes for extension, and particularly in the postponing of the provision of much needed buildings. An excellent Technical School building has been erected in Arklow at a cost of about £3,000. A number of building schemes, however, have been held up, and the proposals to provide new buildings in Antrim, Bray, Cookstown, Drogheda, Galway, Listowel, and Mullingar, are necessarily postponed. With reference to individual schemes, it may be pointed out that Lisburn, which had so long remained without a scheme, has at last taken up with great energy the provision of technical education. An excellent and very commodious building was purchased and suitably equipped, and the school opened its first session with about 600 students. It promises to become one of the best provincial schools in the country.

Current events have clearly emphasized the vital importance of technical education to this country. Its progress has been very marked during the last few years, but it is evident that every nerve must be strained to make it more efficient and more general. It would be well then to refer to some of the circumstances which retard progress. Attention has more

PRELIMINARY  
EDUCATION.

than once been drawn to the fact that a large number of students offering themselves for instruction in Technical Schools are quite unable to avail themselves of the advantages conferred by such institutions owing to the extremely low standard of their general elementary education. To meet this difficulty, which has always been felt, the Department some years ago introduced into their programme for Technical Schools and Classes provision for an Introductory Course including English, Mathematics, and preparatory technical subjects. It was intended that this course should prepare students for the more specialised technical subjects which constitute the *raison d'être* of the Programme, but a very large number of students have not sufficient education to justify admission even to an Introductory Course, and this is, no doubt, due in a large measure to the fact that a large proportion of children leave the primary school before they have reached the Fifth Standard. A very large part of the population of the towns and cities is therefore entirely cut off from the instruction they so sorely need. Dr. Garrett in his report remarks that "the evil is naturally most pronounced in such towns as Sligo, where the compulsory clauses of the Education Act are not in operation; but even where the Act is in operation it requires strengthening to enable the evil to be met."

A second defect rests in the irregularity of attendance of students. The introduction of the Course System—which has, on the whole, resulted in a great improvement—and the increment grant for prolonged attendance, have done very

ATTENDANCE IN  
TECHNICAL  
SCHOOLS.

much towards improving attendance, and in a few centres the attendance is extremely good, but it varies enormously from school to school. "Thus," Dr. Garrett remarks, "the attendance in the Dublin Technical School was in the main very irregular. Some 40 per cent. of the classes failed to make half the possible attendances, the corresponding percentage in Belfast being 7, and in Londonderry 26. This diversity is not confined to the county boroughs, but is apparent also in smaller centres. In such schools as Armagh, Banbridge, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, and the county Antrim and county Londonderry Schools great regularity is maintained, while in others, such as Ballinasloe, Enniskillen, Galway, Navan, Newry, and Sligo, the attendance is dishearteningly irregular. The differences are by no means entirely due to

differences in efficiency of instruction. They are partly due to local labour conditions, which often interfere with the attendance of students; partly to the fact that the desire for education varies from place to place, and partly to differences of organisation. The last-mentioned cause is probably the most important, and it is also the most easily remedied. Prize schemes which enable all Course students to obtain prizes who make upwards of 75 per cent. of the possible attendances, and who make serious effort to do home work, have had a potent effect in stimulating regularity. These schemes, though open to criticism from an educational point of view, are clearly of great value until the real advantages of the instruction become more widely recognised." In this connection a matter calling for remark is that Technical Schools should open the session at an earlier date than is customary at present. Some of them can scarcely be said to be in regular working order before the end of October. There seems to be no reason why schools should not begin their operations in the first week in September.

Reference has been made to the Course System, which has now been on trial for some years. It has

#### THE COURSE SYSTEM.

done very much for the efficiency of our Technical Schools, but its full advantages have not yet come to be fully appreciated.

Certain defects in the working of the Course System have been mentioned by Dr. Garrett in his report, and are so important that they are quoted at length.

"(1) Most schools provide courses which are too loosely composed. This is done with the object of including the maximum number in courses and thereby securing the grant for them, but it is also partly due to some diversity in the needs of students. If the latter factor received greater consideration the courses submitted from year to year would show a progressive appreciation of the needs of particular types of students. The looseness of structure defeats, to some extent, the chief objects of a course. It may, and in some cases does, fail to bring together a compact group of students, all engaged in the same work, thus securing a healthy rivalry and *esprit de corps*. It may also by its looseness permit a student to take what eventually turns out to be an unsystematic and unbalanced course. It must be reluctantly admitted that there is a tendency to be content with almost any combination of subjects to which exception is not taken. In short, schools are not, in general, utilising the course system as fully as they might to secure well-balanced progress.

"(2) The second defect is also due to want of appreciation of the needs of students. School authorities have not been sufficiently alive to the fact, that for many, perhaps even for most students, the Technical School Examination Courses make too great demands. The most glaring instance of this is in the case of Commercial Work. The examination courses involve a far deeper and wider study of many subjects than is ever likely to be required by certain types of student, notably the shop assistant. On the other hand, they involve little or no study of the properties of the commodities he handles daily, a knowledge of which is of prime importance to him. Again, the Building Trades (examination) Course, while excellent for the youth who wishes to obtain an all-round knowledge of Building work, is not suitable for the cabinetmaker, plumber, plasterer or decorator.

Such students require, but do not always obtain, very different treatment. There are in fact many types of occupations in which the employee does not require and is seldom prepared to take a broad general course of the examination type. His needs are often covered by instruction in his trade subject (whether of the nature of workshop practice or of lessons on the properties of the materials he handles) together with subsidiary instruction in Theory, Drawing, or the Routine of Business. Courses of this character are needed for the "Hand" as distinct from the "Head." There is some disposition, especially in the larger schools, to aim more in this direction, but much still remains to be done."

Another problem of considerable importance is that of the smaller Technical Schools. With the progress and development of technical education there is a growing tendency, especially in the North, to concentrate work in the smaller permanent centres of instruction. Considerable difficulty attends

THE PROBLEM  
OF SMALL  
TECHNICAL  
SCHOOLS.

such efforts. Perhaps the greatest is that of obtaining well-qualified teachers. The tendency of such centres is to carry on elementary courses in Commerce, such as Shorthand, Type-writing, and Bookkeeping, in which, speaking generally, it is easy enough to get a class together. It is desirable, however, that greater efforts should be made to get classes of a technological character in such centres. The problem is not to be solved by the employment of local teachers, and in a number of instances advantage would follow from the employment of a qualified teacher to take a small group of schools. Committees might do more to face the difficulty of providing qualified teachers by offering inducements to their more capable and energetic pupils to secure the qualifications recognised by the Department, which could be done in the course of three or four years.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Attention is again called to the disadvantages experienced owing to the want of suitable school buildings in many centres. Although enormous improvements have been made in recent years, a number of centres still lack accommodation at all commensurate to the work being done and waiting to be done, and Inspectors report on the unsuitability of the provision for classes conducted by itinerant instructors in rural districts. So far as the larger centres are concerned it is clear that no building operations could in any case be undertaken before the end of the war, but much might be done in the case of rural classes by better organisation. While the work of organisation in urban centres is generally in the hands of teaching Principals, in many county areas it falls upon the Secretary of the committee. In some instances it is very well done but in many others it leaves much to be desired, and as opportunities occur it is very desirable that only those should be entrusted with the duties of organising technical

education in a county area who have had some experience of teaching or of technical work, or of both, and that more assistance and encouragement should be extended to local centres to avail themselves of the advantages which it is the duty of the statutory committees to confer. Mr. McGann, in his report, speaks strongly of the defective accommodation at Mullingar, where technical classes are still conducted in the old jail, a place difficult of access and wholly unsuited to the work carried on. The committee and council have done their best, but the proposals for improvement must unfortunately be deferred for the present. Mr. McCaffery remarks that—

"Maryborough, though not an urbanised centre, has a young and thriving technical school, which necessitates the use of rooms in three widely separated buildings. The inconvenience arising from such a state of things, and the necessity for a central institution have led the committee to contemplate the erection of a new school adequate to the requirements of the town, and the plans are being prepared. In certain other towns in the Southern District accommodation intended solely for the use of technical classes has been secured, but in scarcely a single instance can it be claimed with a show of reason that such accommodation is adequate to the present needs of the urban centres concerned, whilst Clare, Waterford and South Tipperary, with such important centres as Ennis, Kilrush, Dungarvan, Carrick-on-Suir and Cashel have no accommodation meriting the title of technical school. Cork and North Tipperary are not so destitute as the counties just mentioned, but even in those two counties the situation in regard to the provision of suitable accommodation is far from satisfactory. Generally speaking, committees have remained content to continue to allow their instructors to use the class-rooms of local primary and secondary schools which served the needs of students and instructors well enough in the early stages of the schemes, but which are less adapted to the requirements of the more highly organised schemes operating nowadays. In not a few cases the use of the class-rooms of secondary schools has become a source of embarrassment to instructors and indirectly militates seriously against the interests of the rural districts in the distribution of the benefits which should accrue to them from the Act. In permanent centres, i.e., centres where technical classes are held perennially, it is important that committees should have the exclusive use of the premises in which their classes and equipment are housed. The need for such accommodation in developing schemes and operating them on sound and economic lines is second in importance only to the need for a Principal."

<p>Attention may be drawn to the progress of certain subjects of instruction of first-rate importance in rural areas. Manual instruction has continued to make good progress and undoubtedly serves a most valuable purpose.</p>	<p>TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN RURAL AREAS.</p>
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Mr. McGann's remarks may be taken as generally true for the whole country. Speaking of the Manual Instruction Courses in the east central district he says that the

"Classes were as well attended as the exigencies of the special season permitted. The students who attended were given a good training in the making and reading of working drawings and the execution of models in wood, and the young farmers were not only taught the correct use



of tools and how to make useful articles for their homes and holdings, but were frequently induced to rig up benches and provide themselves with tools to continue the work after the termination of the courses. The rural districts of Louth did not get their due share of instruction; the teachers, however, were not lacking in zeal and efficiency."

The teaching of Domestic Economy has continued to make real progress, not only in the rural districts but also by the establishment of Schools where girls attend continuously for a whole session daily systematic instruction in the business of home management. The teaching of Hygiene and Home Nursing is being introduced in such schools, and marketing and the keeping of household accounts form a portion of each school programme. In many schools also, allied with the teaching of housecraft provision is made for such subjects as dairying and poultry management. Speaking generally the work in such schools is of very great value and is improving with the lapse of time. As a type of such schools which have recently developed we have the Convent of Mercy at Drishane, near Millstreet in county Cork. The itinerant classes under county schemes have also shown improvement, and the instruction is made practical and is adapted to the needs of those who attend. Miss Lough remarks :—

"Ingredients and materials used are such as may be procured by those attending the classes, and the teachers make a point of utilising to the fullest extent the foods most easily procured in the neighbourhood where the class is conducted. More attention might be paid to vegetarian cookery, but in some centres it is impossible to procure a variety."

In this connection it may be remarked that it has at all times been necessary to draw attention to the important question of diet, not only from the point of view of the health of the community, but also from the point of view of national and individual economy. The importance of stimulating the production of home-grown food and introducing as much as possible of such food into the national dietary is great at all times, but with the urgent need for greater efforts in this direction committees and instructors must be urged to use every effort to adapt their teaching to this end. Teachers have through the Summer Courses been aided and encouraged to more thoroughly incorporate the teaching of the laws of health and home nursing with their courses of Domestic Economy in rural districts. In county Galway additional instruction was given during the session by a qualified nurse, who conducted classes in the Aran Islands.

The scheme of itinerant instruction in Farriery has been very successful, but it was necessary to

FARRIERY. . . suspend the ordinary work for a period in order to render special aid to the War

Office through the services of the special teachers in this subject.

Reference was made in the Report of last year to the fact that the Department had not only under-  
**RURAL SCIENCE.** taken, where possible, the training of National Teachers in Rural Science, including school gardening, but that they had by arrangement with the National Education Board undertaken the inspection of this subject where taught in National Schools. Some progress has been made in this connection, and during the year under review the subject was taught in over 100 National Schools, the majority of these being in the South. Satisfactory progress is being made in most of the schools, and both teachers and pupils take a keen interest in this subject. About 60 of the schools are now taking this subject for the third year, and in most of these cases an improvement on the two previous years' teaching was effected. The school gardens generally have been neatly kept, and successful crops of vegetables were grown; but more attention is required to the growing of small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries. The flower border, too, has been somewhat neglected, and has not been arranged to secure harmonious effect. The teaching is clearly effecting a useful purpose, for a large number of the pupils of the various schools have started home gardens, large or small, according to circumstances. They take great pride in these, and are naturally interested in the welfare of the crops. Teachers can do much to encourage this movement by allowing the children to take home seeds and plants which are not required in the school, and by aiding them with advice and direction after leaving school. Mr. Sheridan, in his report, points out that the chief weakness in the teaching of the subject rests in the tendency to treat the indoor work and garden work as if they were separate subjects, the teachers not sufficiently realising the relation which one bears to the other. The indoor work consists of a study of the living plant and in obtaining a knowledge of the conditions necessary for its growth. The school garden should furnish the material necessary for such a study and the opportunity for working out practically some of the results obtained. Such work is of peculiar educational value in stimulating the interest of pupils. It must, however, be stated that in view of the novelty of the subject the teaching has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and has been taken up with great enthusiasm.

Drawing was taught in some 115 Technical Schools and  
 Classes. In this number is included 22  
**ART TEACHING IN** schools in which Manual Instruction (which  
**TECHNICAL SCHOOLS** includes suitable drawing) instead of  
**AND SCHOOLS OF** Drawing was taught in the Introductory  
**ART.** Course. Speaking of the work in these  
 classes Mr. O'Sullivan remarks that, in a  
 number of them, Object and Memory Drawing did not receive

the attention its importance deserves. Sound courses of Art instruction were carried on in the Training Colleges and in the Art Classes for Teachers, and in general very good progress was made by the teacher-students.

Speaking of the Schools of Art, Mr. O'Sullivan observes that "the Schools were more alive to the possibilities of developing Art for ecclesiastical purposes. Excellent designs for stained glass, and for ecclesiastical lace and crochet, have been made and carried out in the material. Mural decoration has received attention. Students who desired to become painters or sculptors received sound instruction. Unfortunately, however, most of the latter find it very difficult to secure commissions at the end of their studentships. It is regretted that, with the exception of two of the schools, in which instruction in architecture and in the history and development of ornament is given, there is very little teaching of these important subjects." While some progress has been made in trade classes in Schools of Art, there is a great and pressing need for bringing the Art education in these schools into closer relation with industrial requirements. Classes for painters and decorators are held in certain cases, but these are commonly held in the Technical School. It is much to be desired that such classes should be brought into closer and healthier relationship with the work done in the Schools of Art. Where this has been done the best results have followed. The Schools of Art took part as usual in the National Competition among the Art Schools in the United Kingdom with very successful results, the number of awards showing an increase on previous years. It may be observed that notice has been issued by the Board of Education that the National Competition will not be held in 1916.

Under Section IV. of the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Classes provision is

**DAY SCHOOLS** made for Day Schools for Apprentices and  
**FOR APPRENTICES.** others engaged in business. This provision is of the utmost importance and renders aid to the establishment of special classes for the class of students named. It is very significant that this Section of the Programme has never been adequately taken up. In the county boroughs of Dublin, Belfast and Cork such classes are practically non-existent, while those that are attempted are in the smaller towns where the numbers that can be obtained are so small that the cost of running such special classes becomes excessive. The truth is that employers of labour have not yet realised the importance to them of the sound technical training of those they  
**CO-OPERATION OF** employ, and, with a few notable excep-  
**EMPLOYERS.** tions, are so indifferent as to refuse to allow their apprentices facilities to attend for an hour or two in the week during working hours. Undoubtedly, to afford

such facilities would occasion some inconvenience; but, on the other hand it would certainly pay in the long run. The experience of our Technical Schools is that the best results cannot be got from apprentices who go to Technical Schools after a long and exhausting day's work. It is evident that further and more strenuous efforts are necessary to secure the interest and co-operation of employers in this as in other matters concerning technical education. It may here be remarked that a beginning has been made to establish a Day Trade School for girls. The City of Dublin Technical Instruction Committee have started a school for the training of dressmakers, and it is hoped that after a two years' course the students may be placed in good positions as improvers. The school, though not large, has now settled down and promises to be a success. It may also be remarked that after many years of delay a really praiseworthy effort has been made in Dublin to establish a school of Book Production. It is organised on good lines, and its equipment compares favourably with some of the Continental schools, although it is naturally on a smaller scale. The number of students was large in proportion to the size of the industry locally, and the instruction was of a suitable kind. It is, however, desirable that the artistic aspect of the instruction should receive fuller consideration.

It may be observed that the schools of Machine Embroidery established in the North of Ireland have been increasingly successful, and have undoubtedly gone far in the direction of doing in Ireland for the linen trade what

has for so many years been almost the monopoly of Switzerland and Austria. The shutting off of Austria also from supplying coloured embroidery, which had a large market in the United Kingdom, has resulted in the stimulation of the production of this work in Ireland. The particular kind of embroidery referred to may be described as a combination of machine work with hand embroidery. It is somewhat coarse but effective, and pleasing results can be obtained with harmonious colour schemes. The work presents no difficulties to an intelligent needlewoman, and is generally applied to table covers, cushion covers, or similar household articles. Some experiments made, and classes established, in this kind of embroidery have been attended with considerable success. The Lace and Crochet Industry, however, has been passing through a very serious period of depression. This depression, which began some three years ago, has been considerably accentuated by the existence of a state of war. As a consequence business has decreased and sales have been reduced. In some cases the receipts have fallen to such a low figure as to necessitate the closing of the classes. Those centres which continued working have generally reduced their roll,

retaining only their best workers pending the revival of the industry. In a smaller degree embroidery centres have also been affected by war conditions, but Miss Anderson remarks that fine handkerchief embroidery has fairly maintained its ground, and that in one instance, that of Glenties in county Donegal, there has even been a substantial increase in business during the past session.

It is satisfactory to record the continued advance in the teaching of higher commercial subjects in such centres as Rathfrines, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and Waterford.

The Department's system of examinations for Technical Schools continues to succeed and serves a very valuable purpose in their system of technical education. Examinations in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years of the Courses of the Programme were held from the 1st to the 29th May last. The examinations were held at 70 centres throughout the country, and about 2,000 individual students presented themselves. Candidates were permitted to present themselves for both the First and Second Year examinations of each course, and candidates who were successful last year in any one subject of the Second or Third Year of a course (or in the case of Art, any two subjects of the course) were permitted to sit for the Third or Fourth Year examinations of the Programme. No candidate, however, was credited with a success in any year of a course unless he had completed the examinations of the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of exercises worked in each year's examination, and the number of successes and failures :—

	Number of Exercises Worked.	1st Class Successes.	2nd Class Successes.	Failures.	Number of Exercises cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises ignored.)
Totals for First Year Examinations	2,512	419	1,012	1,081	—	57.0
Totals for Second Year Examinations	934	144	346	266	178	64.8
Totals for Third Year Examinations	365	78	149	103	35	68.8
Totals for Fourth Year Examinations	158	43	68	40	7	73.5
Gross Total	3,969	684	1,575	1,490	220	60.3

\* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous year the course.

Special examinations in Geometrical Drawing, Methods of Teaching Drawing (Stages I, II, and III.) and Perspective for candidates in the Art Courses who are working for Art Teaching Certificates under the conditions of the Department's Form S. 240 were also arranged for. There were 71 candidates for Geometrical Drawing, of whom 41 passed. In Methods of Teaching Drawing, there were 47 candidates in Stage I, of whom 40 passed, in Stage II. there were 6 candidates, and in Stage III. 7 candidates, all of whom passed.

On the outbreak of war considerable public interest was manifested in training for First Aid and **FIRST AID AND Sick Nursing.** The Department immediately drew up syllabuses of instruction and framed a scheme for the formation of classes in these subjects. They undertook the examination of classes formed and issued certificates of proficiency. These certificates are recognised by the War Office, the British Red Cross Society, and the St. John's Ambulance Association. A large number of classes were immediately established, and up to the 31st July last the Department had recognised 314 classes in First Aid to the Injured conducted at 179 centres, 104 classes in Hygiene and Emergency Nursing conducted at 64 centres, and 11 classes in Ambulance Work, conducted at 3 centres. In all, over 10,000 students were enrolled in these classes, but a large proportion of these did not maintain a regular attendance.

At the request of the Managers, the Department arranged up to the 31st July last for the examination of 257 classes in First Aid to the Injured at 146 centres, and of 95 classes in Hygiene and Emergency Nursing at 61 centres. As a result of these examinations, 3,012 certificates of Proficiency in First Aid to the Injured were issued, and 1,094 certificates in Hygiene and Emergency Nursing. Examinations were not held in Ambulance Work.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The working of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools continues to yield excellent results. It may here be recalled that prior to the introduction of this Programme for Day Secondary Schools in 1901, the teaching of Experimental Science had little place in Irish secondary education. The schools were (with five or six exceptions) without science laboratories, and very few had any equipment worthy of the name for teaching Natural Philosophy, in which subject a diminishing number of students sat for the examination conducted by the Intermediate Education Board. A number of the schools took specific subjects of science in accordance with the terms of the Science and Art Directory of the South Kensington branch of the Board of Education,

but there did not exist any scientifically considered scheme for introducing pupils of secondary school age to a serious study of science. The Department's Programme was rapidly taken up and schools were equipped with laboratories and apparatus. Indeed no schools were recognised without such provision. The Programme had as its principal object the training of the pupil in "Scientific Method." Great stress was laid upon cultivating the pupils' powers of observation and of reasoning accurately from the observations made. In order to train the executive powers of the pupil practical work on the part of the student has always been regarded as a matter of primary importance. All pupils following the Programme are required to take a preliminary course in Experimental Science and Drawing extending over two years before entering upon the more specialised study of the "special courses" which extend over a further period of two years. These special courses are:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Botany, Physiology and Hygiene, Physical and Commercial Geography, Domestic Economy, and Drawing. It may be pointed out that Botany, Physiology and Hygiene are practically confined to Girls' Schools, while the great majority of Boys' Schools take either Physics or Chemistry, in some cases both. The Programme was taken up with very great enthusiasm by the Schools, and great impetus was given to the work by the adoption by the Intermediate Board of the Department's Programme in lieu of their own (so far as Science is concerned) and by their adoption of the Department's inspection in lieu of their own "Pass" examinations. The schools spent large sums of money on the building and equipment of laboratories, and very substantial aid was given by the Department for the purposes of equipment. The formidable difficulty of providing teachers with a knowledge of experimental work was gradually surmounted by the establishment of Summer Courses of instruction, to which teachers with suitable qualifications were admitted year after year, and of which particulars have been published from time to time. The Summer Courses have had a most valuable influence on the teaching. As a result, speaking generally, the teaching of Experimental Science in Secondary Schools in Ireland has attained a high standard. Such a condition, which the Department have always regarded as an essential foundation for technical education, would have been impossible but for the Science and Art Grant, the administration of which was transferred to the Department under Section II. of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. The grants paid to the schools were assessed on a scheme set out in the Programme, and were made to depend upon the number of pupils under instruction, the amount of instruction and the efficiency of the work as determined by inspection. It may be recorded that this method, while leaving a considerable amount of freedom for initiative

with the schools, has at the same time secured a degree of efficiency such as could be obtained in no other way. Under the Programme a minimum period of three hours per week must be devoted to the subjects of the Programme. The average amount of time devoted to the subjects is approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week, which cannot be regarded as excessive in view of the prime importance of this branch of education, and of the fact that a very large number of the schools deal with pupils whose school education finishes at 16, or even a younger age, and who therefore are destined for an industrial or commercial career.

The following table shows the growth and present position of this programme in Secondary Schools :—

Province and Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whom grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
		Preliminary Course, 1st Year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd Year.	Special Courses, 3rd Year.	Special Courses, 4th Year.	Totals (Individual Pupils).	
LEINSTER.							
1901-2, .	66	2,732	—	—	—	2,732	£ s. d.
1904-5, .	103	2,128	1,363	468	119	4,078	3,932 3 11
1907-8, .	111	2,406	1,721	799	246	5,136	7,530 19 0
1910-11, .	108	2,541	1,661	1,077	235	5,411	9,951 2 9
1914-15, .	98	2,412	1,757	963	284	5,408	10,575 16 7
MUNSTER.							
1901-2, .	39	2,098	—	—	—	2,098	2,943 9 4
1904-5, .	70	1,607	867	384	52	2,810	5,359 7 1
1907-8, .	82	1,905	1,285	619	128	3,924	7,286 14 11
1910-11, .	82	1,794	1,194	711	149	3,821	7,186 0 8
1914-15, .	76	1,777	1,171	634	145	3,716	7,128 1 0
ULSTER.							
1901-2, .	42	1,596	—	—	—	1,596	2,431 7 0
1904-5, .	68	1,184	735	315	81	2,315	5,816 8 8
1907-8, .	77	1,520	1,103	491	119	3,211	7,676 19 0
1910-11, .	79	1,476	1,191	569	140	3,362	8,406 18 4
1914-15, .	74	1,642	1,177	680	158	3,645	9,259 8 1
CONNACHT.							
1901-2, .	7	189	—	—	—	189	268 10 5
1904-5, .	15	272	291	100	15	588	1,219 8 11
1907-8, .	19	382	276	150	38	844	1,810 8 6
1910-11, .	16	360	243	142	30	773	1,783 8 5
1914-15, .	17	405	270	170	19	850	1,709 4 4
TOTALS.							
1901-2, .	154	6,615	—	—	—	6,615	9,575 0 8
1904-5, .	256	5,091	3,166	1,267	267	9,791	19,417 3 8
1907-8, .	289	6,213	4,385	2,059	531	13,115	26,725 5 2
1910-11, .	285	6,171	4,289	2,499	554	13,367	27,955 4 0
1914-15, .	265	6,236	4,375	2,447	606	13,619	28,559 18 10

Two points of general interest may be noted in connection with science teaching in Secondary Schools. First, the diffi-



culty experienced by small schools in carrying out the conditions of the Programme. In such Schools great difficulty is met with in retaining a sufficient number of students for the full four years' course. The regulations require that where this cannot be done and where only the Preliminary Course can be taken pupils *must* be taught Manual Instruction or Domestic Economy. The Department, recognising the great difficulties of small schools, have always given such consideration to the local conditions as is possible under the regulations.

The second point relates to the character of the teaching. The efforts of teachers and inspectors alike have resulted in placing the laboratory work upon a sound footing, but in the opinion of the Inspectors too little importance is attached to carefully prepared and thought-out demonstrations. There are in the Preliminary Course a certain if limited number, and in the Special Courses a very large number, of cases where the principle can be brought home to a class more surely by means of a carefully arranged demonstration than in any other way. It is obvious that such demonstrations require to be thought out and the experiments prepared in advance, and in too many cases no opportunity is afforded for such necessary and valuable work. The attention of schools is directed to this matter.

<p>PREPARATORY DAY TRADES SCHOOLS</p>	<p>The Day Trades Preparatory Schools, which are administered under the special regulations of the Department, continue to do excellent work in the preparation of youths for skilled employment.</p>
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<p>DRAWING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</p>	<p>The teaching of Drawing in Secondary Schools continues to make satisfactory progress. Instruction increases in efficiency though some schools still suffer from the lack of suitable accommodation and equipment. Mr. O'Sullivan reports that the "establishment of the</p>
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Department's examinations in Methods of Teaching Drawing is already beginning to effect more rapid improvement, especially in respect of leading the teachers to give more preliminary consideration to their work, and to the best arrangements for utilising the material at their command. Only a small number of schools followed the Special Course in Drawing, and very few of these were boys' schools. It is felt that the pupils in these special courses are not always selected because of their special aptitude for the work, and that the number of boys' schools which would take the Special Courses would increase if the authorities in the schools gave more consideration to the future requirements of their pupils. While a knowledge of drawing is of value in all professions, it is absolutely essential for artists, architects, and engineers. Appreciation

of the value of memory drawing continues to increase, and methods of teaching the subject show improvement. Geometrical drawing continues to be the least effectively treated portion of the second year's course, although some improvement was noted in the execution of the exercises."

Speaking of the work in Day Trades Preparatory Schools Mr. O'Sullivan remarks that "the cordial and close co-operation between the Art teachers and teachers of practical work in wood and metal showed further development, and the number of designs made in the Art rooms and carried out in the wood-work and metalwork rooms increased and showed improvement in composition. While some excellent finished working drawings and reproductions, such as tracings and blue prints, were produced in several of the schools, it is still considered desirable to point out that more of the schools should acquire—as examples of what is done in the best offices and works—specimens of drawings from professional sources which have been used in architectural, engineering, shipbuilding, coach-building, decorating, or other trades."

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In the Appendices, page 184, will be found a list of Primary Schools showing the grants paid in respect of instruction in Drawing and Manual Work. Drawing is taken in 98 schools, and Manual Instruction is also taken in 15 of these. The teaching of these subjects in Primary Schools continues to make steady progress. A large majority of teachers have formulated schemes of exercises suited to the needs of their classes. The use of slates for Drawing in Standard I. has been almost eliminated, and the work of this and succeeding standards has thus been considerably improved.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Summer Courses of Instruction for Teachers held in July and August, provided for instruction in chemical manufactures, the testing and working of electrical machines, technology for teachers of introductory English and mathematics in Technical Schools, office routine and business methods, practical mathematics and mechanics, manual training (metalwork), wheelwright's work, hygiene and sick nursing, experimental science (physics and chemistry), manual training (wood-work), life drawing and figure composition, lithography, lettering and illumination, furniture design, coloured embroidery, lace-making, crochet-work and sprigging, drawing and modelling, advanced cookery, advanced dressmaking, and rural science (including school gardening). The courses were conducted at the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Stillorgan,

Co. Dublin ; the Municipal Technical School and School Garden, Kingstown, and the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. The courses were attended by 443 teacher-students, of whom 380 passed the examinations held at the close of the courses, or, where such examinations were not held, received a satisfactory report from the instructors in charge upon the progress made by them during the course. The instructors and assistant-instructors engaged numbered 62.

The number of teachers admitted to the various courses is shown in the following table :—

	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.
Chemical Manufactures . . . . .	8
Testing and Working of Electrical Machines . . . . .	8
Technology for Teachers of Introductory English and Mathematics in Technical Schools . . . . .	19
Office Routine and Business Methods (First Year Course)	15
Office Routine and Business Methods (Second Year Course) . . . . .	5
Practical Mathematics and Mechanics . . . . .	18
Manual Training, Metalwork . . . . .	10
Wheelwright's Work . . . . .	10
Hygiene and Sick Nursing (Elementary Course) . . . . .	29
Hygiene and Sick Nursing (Advanced Course) . . . . .	14
Second Year Syllabus of the Preliminary Course of Experi- mental Science . . . . .	36
Special Course in Physics (Fourth Year Syllabus— Course B.) . . . . .	11
Special Course in Chemistry (Third Year Syllabus) . . . . .	26
Special Course in Chemistry (Fourth Year Syllabus) . . . . .	16
Special Course in Chemistry (Repeat Section) . . . . .	14
Manual Training, Woodwork (First Year Course) . . . . .	9
Manual Training, Woodwork (Second Year Course) . . . . .	11
Life Drawing and Figure Composition . . . . .	10
Lithography . . . . .	9
Lettering and Illumination . . . . .	15
Furniture Design . . . . .	14
Coloured Embroidery . . . . .	17
Lacemaking, Crochet Work and Sprigging . . . . .	22
Drawing and Modelling . . . . .	16
Advanced Cookery . . . . .	14
Advanced Dressmaking . . . . .	14
Rural Science, including School Gardening (First Year Course) . . . . .	32
Rural Science, including School Gardening (Second Year Course) . . . . .	21
Total, . . . . .	443

In addition to the courses conducted by the Department at the institutions named above, courses in experimental science, drawing and modelling, and domestic economy were

held throughout the country at Convent and other centres. The number of centres at which courses were held, and the number of students in attendance, were as follows :—

Subject.	Number of Centres.	Number of Students in attendance.
Experimental Science . . .	7	61
Domestic Economy . . .	5	41
Drawing and Modelling . . .	3	45

Examinations were conducted by the Department at the close of the courses in experimental science and domestic economy : 58 students were presented for examination in experimental science, of whom 28 passed ; and 39 in domestic economy, of whom 32 passed.

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of Science, special groups of subjects being arranged for students who propose to become teachers of Science and Art. in Day Secondary and Technical Schools. Teacherships-in-Training tenable at the Royal College of Science and Metropolitan School of Art are offered for competition amongst Science and Art students.

The Department have made provision for a supply of teachers of Commercial subjects who will be capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. Four Scholarships were awarded in 1904, two in 1905, six in 1906, three in 1907, eight in 1910, five in 1912, and ten in 1914. Twenty-six scholars have completed a two years' course of training at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), and have been engaged in teaching in the country under the Department's Schemes ; of these, however, six are now otherwise employed, whilst three of the others have joined His Majesty's Forces for the period of the war. Nine scholars are at present attending the London School of Economics, one is temporarily engaged in teaching and will resume his Scholarship next session, one is serving with the Colours for the duration of the war, and one has relinquished his scholarship.

The training of teachers of Domestic Economy subjects is carried on at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, St. Kevin's Park, Kilmacud, Stillorgan, county Dublin. The course of training extends over two years, but only those students are selected therefor who have most satisfactorily followed the course in Household Management which extends over one year.

A report of the School for the session is printed at page 97, from which it will be seen that, during the session, thirteen students secured the Department's full diploma as Domestic Economy Instructresses; two of these qualifying for Diplomas "with Distinction."

Provision is made under special regulations for the further training of National School Teachers in elementary experimental science, rural science (including school gardening), domestic economy, and drawing. Examinations are conducted by the Department at the close of the courses of instruction and certificates are awarded which are accepted by the Commissioners of National Education as evidence of qualification to give instruction in the subject, or subjects, inscribed thereon.

The following table shows the number of centres at which classes were conducted during the past session, the number of students who presented themselves for examination in each subject, and the number who satisfied the examiners:—

SUBJECT.	No. of Centres.	No. of Teachers presented for examination.	No. of Teachers who received Certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress.			
			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.
Elementary Experimental Science	3	18	2	3	8	13
Rural Science (including School Gardening)	6	277	133	29	—	162
Domestic Economy	15	124	68	14	11	93
Drawing	17	257	113	79	26	218

#### CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The College was attended during the Session 1914-15 by one hundred and forty-one students, of whom one hundred and twelve were Associate-students; three, research students; one, a post graduate student; and twenty-five, non-associate students.

The Summer Courses of Instruction for Teachers of Primary, Secondary and Technical Schools conducted at the College during the months of July and August, 1915, were attended by three hundred and eighteen teacher-students.

Twenty-eight Associate students completed their courses during the Session, and were awarded the Diploma of Association of the College. Twelve students obtained the Diploma in the Faculty of Agriculture (one of whom obtained

the Diploma in Creamery Management and another the Diploma in Forestry); five students obtained the Diploma in the Faculty of Applied Chemistry; five, the Diploma in the Faculty of Engineering; and six, Diplomas in the Special Groups for Science Teachers (three in the Experimental Science Section, two in the Technological Section, and one in the Rural Science and School Gardening Section).

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition amongst fee-paying Associate students of the First Year were awarded to Miss R. G. Acason and Mr. J. F. O'Leary. The Silver Medal, awarded to the First Year Associate Student obtaining the first place in order of merit on the work of the year, was secured by Mr. J. F. McErlean.

During the session the various activities of the National Defence Classes, inaugurated in the previous session at the outbreak of the war, in Engineering, First Aid and Emergency Nursing, Rifle practice, etc., were carried on, and considerable progress made.

The primary objects of the classes were the temporary provision of instruction in subjects of a military character, for those proposing to join the Army, or waiting to be called up or gazetted to commissions; and the establishment in the College of First Aid and Ambulance organisations.

Application was made to the War Office for the establishment in the College of an Officers' Training Corps, a matter which had been under consideration in the College before the war broke out, but, owing to the exigency of war requirements, the Army Council have been unable for the present to accede to this request.

The Engineering work of the Defence Classes comprised instruction in Motor Transport Engineering, Bridge Building, Map Reading, Signalling, etc. The classes were attended by two hundred and fifty-one men, of whom a large number joined the Army.

The Rifle Instruction and Practice classes were attended by sixty-two men, and the Infantry Drill classes by one hundred and ninety-five men.

The classes in First Aid and Emergency Nursing were attended by sixty-three men and fifty-eight women, of whom fifty-eight and fifty-four respectively obtained certificates.

The College now possesses Men's and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Men's Detachment numbers forty-two members, and has done duty on every occasion on which an hospital ship has brought wounded to Dublin.

The Women's Voluntary Aid Detachment of the College numbers thirty-six members. Eleven members of this detachment are now serving in military and voluntary hospitals at home and abroad.

Later in the session, under the auspices of the Irish Association of Volunteer Training Corps, a Royal College of Science Platoon was formed. The Platoon is attached to the 1st (Dublin) Battalion, Irish Association of Volunteer Training Corps.

The foregoing services to the National Cause have been of a wholly voluntary character, and no portion of the expenses incurred have been charged to public funds.

The Engineering Workshops of the College have been adapted for the manufacture of munitions of war, and considerable progress has been made in the production of munitions.

During the session a large number of students, and some members of the College staff, joined His Majesty's Forces, and many of them have been on active service at the Front. The following have been killed in action:—Second-Lieutenant T. A. D. Deane, Captain W. J. Hartley, Second-Lieutenant M. E. Nolan, and Second-Lieutenant F. M. Wookey.

The Department regret having to announce the death of Dr. J. H. Pollok, Lecturer on Physical and Metallurgical Chemistry. Dr. Pollok had been a member of the Chemistry Division of the Royal College of Science for Ireland since 1895. He was widely known and respected in scientific circles and had achieved a well-earned reputation as an industrial chemist, and was ever alert to new openings in the application of chemistry which might benefit the country. He associated himself closely with the Defence classes formed at the College last year, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the College Men's Voluntary Aid Detachment. His loss will be deeply felt by the Department and by the Royal College of Science, where he was held in great esteem and affection by his colleagues and students.

Mr. J. A. Clark, B.A., M.B., who acted as Demonstrator in Zoology since 1902, resigned his position at the end of the session to take up medical practice. Mr. E. Sheehy, A.R.C.S.I., has been appointed to the vacant position.

The number of students who attended the school during the session 1914-15 was 845, of whom 156 were male students, and 189 female students. The day classes were attended by 181 students, and the evening classes by 189, of whom 25 also attended the day classes.

The high standard of work done at the school was well maintained during the session, as is evidenced by the honours and successes gained at the National Competition of Art Schools and Classes. In this competition the students of the school were awarded four Silver Medals, four Bronze Medals, and two National Book Prizes, whilst twenty other works were commended by the examiners.

The Art Teacherships-in-training awarded by the Department to Gertrude O'Flynn, Margaret O'Keefe, and Patrick Tuohy for the session 1913-14 were renewed for the session 1914-15. The Scholarships in Modelling, held by Francis Wiles, and in Stained Glass, held by Austin Molloy, were also renewed for the session 1914-15.

The Silversmiths' (Apprentice) Scholarships held by George M'Donnell, Patrick O'Donnell, and Richard Watson were renewed, and the vacant Scholarship awarded to Denis Sheridan.

The Goldsmiths' Corporation of Ireland continue to take a keen interest in the education and welfare of the Goldsmiths' apprentices attending the school. Eighteen apprentices attended the school during the session, and the high standard of the work done by these students is shown by the fact that three works submitted for the National Competition obtained a Silver Medal, a Bronze Medal and a Commendation respectively.

In the Taylor Art Competition of the Royal Dublin Society, the Painting Scholarship of the value of £40 and a prize of £10 were awarded to Patrick J. Tuohy, a student of the Metropolitan School of Art. Francis Bowe, another student of the school, obtained a prize of £30 for a modelled figure, and Madeleine D'Arcy a prize of £10 for a painting in oils.

The courses in Architectural History, Drawing and Design have been considerably developed during the session and have been well attended by architectural students. In connection with these classes it may be pointed out that there is now a system of co-ordination between the School and the Architectural Association of Ireland and also between the School and the Architectural Faculty in the National University of Ireland, courses at the School being recognised by both the bodies mentioned. Louis Giron secured the prize offered by the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland for competition amongst all architectural students in Ireland, and also the Bronze Medal of the Architectural Association. A. E. Jones secured the prize awarded by the President of the Architectural Association, and W. A. Dixon the Vice-President's prize.

A new class in etching and engraving has been established during the session under the direction of Mr. George Atkinson, A.R.H.A., A.R.C.A. (Lond.). This class promises well, and



already some good work has been produced by the students in attendance.

Two members of the Staff and fourteen students of the School have joined His Majesty's forces, four holding Commissions. Another student is serving with the French Army.

The School re-opened on the 1st September, 1914, with thirty-two students. Of these, twenty-three were students whose names remained on the school roll at the close of the previous session. The remaining nine were new students who were admitted to the course in Household Management as a result of the Entrance Examination held on the 30th June, 1914 and following days.

At the close of the session certificates were awarded to the nine students who had completed the Household Management course, and all of these were selected for training as teachers.

Of the twenty-three teachers-in-training who attended the School during the session, thirteen obtained the full Diploma of the School (two being awarded the Diploma with Distinction), and ten remained on the school roll at the close of the session.

The following classes for extern students were held during the session in order, primarily, to provide facilities for teaching practice for the teachers-in-training:—

Children's Class in Cookery	attended by 24 pupils.
" " Laundrywork	" " 24 "
" " Housewifery	" " 12 "
(This class was held for the first half only of the session.)	
" " Home Sewing	attended by 24 students.
(This class was held for the first half only of the session.)	

Thirty-three pupils attended the Killarney School of Housewifery during the academic year 1914-15. Of these 24 finished their training and were placed in situations, with wages ranging from £12 to £22 per annum. Of the remaining nine pupils, five, whose period of training had not yet terminated, remained on the school books at the close of the session. Four returned to their homes, three through ill-health, and one who was in training specially for her own home.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships were awarded or renewed during the year:—(1) Scholarships for Boys. (2) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training. (3) Local Exhibitions.

(4) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science (Senior Science Scholarships). (5) Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art (Senior Art Scholarships). (6) Goldsmiths' Apprenticeship Scholarships. (7) Commercial Scholarships. (8) Industrial Scholarships. (9) Crochet-work and Sprigging Scholarships.

Provision is made under a number of County Schemes of

Technical Instruction for the award of  
**SCHOLARSHIPS** Apprenticeship Scholarships to boys.  
**FOR BOYS.** The object of these Scholarships is to

provide, for boys of 13 years of age and upwards, who have completed their Primary School course, a training such as will directly prepare them for a trade or industrial calling, and further to help them by actually apprenticing them to selected trades or industries under the most favourable conditions. During the first year of the Scholarship the holder must attend a Day Trades Preparatory School or other school which provides a course equivalent to the curriculum of a Day Trades Preparatory School. After completing one session at a Day School arrangements will be made, if the holder of the Scholarship has then attained the age of 16 years, for his apprenticeship to a suitable trade. If the holder has not then attained the age of 16 he is required to continue his attendance at the school until he has attained that age. (In special cases where it is a custom of the trade to receive apprentices at an earlier age than 16 years, arrangements may be made for the apprenticeship of a scholar who has not attained 16 years of age.) In no case, however, is a scholar permitted to proceed to apprenticeship until he has completed at least one session in an approved day school. During the period of apprenticeship the scholar is required to attend a suitable course of study in a Technical School.

During the period of attendance of the scholar at an approved day school a grant of £5, £10 or £20 is paid to the scholar's parent or guardian, the amount of the scholarship varying with the distance of the scholar's home from the school, and whether attendance at a day school necessitates his residing away from his home. During the full period of apprenticeship the weekly rate of wages specified in the Indenture of Apprenticeship is supplemented by the County Committee by such a sum that the scholar is in receipt of not less than 15s. per week. In approved cases the apprenticeship premium, if any, is also provided.

An examination for the award of Apprenticeship Scholarships for Boys was held on the 3rd June, 1915, and was attended by 20 candidates. As a result of this examination 3 new Scholarships were awarded.

The following table shows the number of Scholarships, awarded by the various Committees, at present being held:—

Committee.	New Scholarships.	Renewed Scholarships.
Co. Clare . . . . .	—	2
Co. Donegal . . . . .	—	2
Co. Down . . . . .	—	16
Co. Galway . . . . .	1	10
Co. Leitrim . . . . .	1	1
Co. Limerick . . . . .	—	7
Co. Longford . . . . .	—	4
Co. Mayo . . . . .	—	1
Co. Sligo . . . . .	—	5
Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural)	—	2
Co. Tipperary (North Riding)	1	1
Co. Tipperary (South Riding)	—	4
Co. Waterford . . . . .	—	3
Totals,	3	58

Of the 61 scholars, 5 are at present attending Day Trades Preparatory Schools, 52 are at present serving their apprenticeship, and 4 are about to be apprenticed to approved trades.

The 52 scholars who are at present serving their apprenticeship are following the trades mentioned:—Electricians, 5; Mechanical Engineers, 2; Motor Engineers, 2; Motor Body Maker, 1; Motor Mechanics, 4; Locomotive Fitters, 7; Fitters (Mechanical Engineering and Shipbuilding), 9; Fitters (Agricultural Engineering), 6; Moulders (Agricultural Engineering), 2; Platers, 3; Cabinet Makers, 4; Woodworker, 1; Woodcarver, 1; Road Carriage Builder, 1; Coach Painter, 1; Lithographic Artists, 3.

During the session 7 boys resigned their Scholarships, and in the case of 6 others the Scholarships were withdrawn. In the case of 3 boys already apprenticed, who joined the Army for the period of the war, the Scholarships awarded have been suspended pending their return.

In addition to the Scholarships awarded under the scheme referred to above, 423 Scholarships were awarded in 1915 by the Managers of Day Trades Preparatory Schools. These Scholarships as a rule cover only tuition, or the tuition and the necessary books and instruments, but 104 Scholars received in addition sums varying from £1 to £15, as maintenance allowance or as grants towards the cost of travelling. These Scholarships are in some cases renewed from year to year if the progress made by the scholar is satisfactory. In other cases

Scholarships other than first year Scholarships are awarded to pupils generally upon the results of the work of the previous session.

SCHOOL.	1st Year Scho- lars.	2nd Year Scho- lars.	3rd Year Scho- lars.	Totals.
Ballymena Day Trades Preparatory School	11	7	2	20
Belfast Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	17	32	23	72
Belfast Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	20	35	—	55
Blackrock Day Trades Preparatory School	19	14	2	35
Clonmel Day Trades Preparatory School	17	7	—	24
Cork Christian Brothers' Day Trades Pre- paratory School	4	2	1	7
Dundalk Day Trades Preparatory School	4	10	5	19
Kilkenny Day Trades Preparatory School	12	6	6	24
Londonderry Day Trades Preparatory School	11	8	4	23
Portadown Day Trades Preparatory School	10	4	4	18
Queenstown Day Trades Preparatory School	3	2	—	5
Ringsend: Pembroke Day Trades Pre- paratory School	30	16	8	54
Sligo Day Trades Preparatory School	18	6	—	24
Tralee Day Trades Preparatory School	10	9	—	19
Waterford Day Trades Preparatory School	15	9	—	24
TOTALS, .	201	167	55	423

Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, of the value of £15 each, are awarded to a limited number of girls to enable them to attend for one year a regular course of instruction and training in Domestic Economy, such as will cultivate their intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of home duties. The Scholarship, together with the payment of a fee of £2 on the part of the Scholar, entitles the holder to board, residence, and instruction during the term of the Scholarship.

Applicants for the Scholarships must be over 16 and under 25 years of age on the first day of September in the year of award, and must have received an education equivalent to that of the Fifth Standard of a National School.

Schools desiring recognition as Residential Schools of Domestic Training must provide a satisfactory course of instruction in the following subjects:—

- Household Management, including the keeping of accounts.  
 Cookery, including the selection of menus for small incomes.  
 Needlework (repairing, adapting, and Dressmaking).  
 Laundrywork.  
 Hygiene, including sick nursing and the care of the young.

Instruction in these subjects must be given by a certificated teacher of Domestic Science, and at least 80 hours per week must be devoted to instruction in the subjects mentioned. The curriculum of the school may also include instruction in Dairy-work, Poultry-rearing, Bee-keeping, and Cottage-gardening, if adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction in these subjects.

The number of Scholarships awarded in 1915 by each Committee adopting the Scheme was as follows:—

County Carlow, 10; County Clare, 10; County Cork, 2;  
 County Leitrim, 2; County Longford, 4; Queen's County, 12;  
 County Tipperary (South Riding), 8; County Waterford, 3;  
 County Westmeath, 13; County Wexford, 7.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved Residential Schools of Domestic Training as follows:—

Carrick-on-Suir: Convent of Mercy .. ..	14
Dundrum (co. Tipperary): Presentation Convent ..	7
Drishane (co. Cork): Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus .. ..	2
Kilmore (co. Wexford): Convent of St. John of God .. ..	11
Moate: Convent of Mercy .. ..	19
Stradbally (Queen's Co.): Presentation Convent ..	18

Where Technical Instruction Committees establish, in connection with Technical Schools, in County Boroughs or Urban Districts, for students of proved ability and ascertained need, and under the terms of a scheme approved

by the Department, one or more Exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved Technical, Commercial, or Art School, the Department may make a grant in aid of the Exhibitions awarded, not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one Urban District, other than a County Borough, in any one year. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be eighteen years of age; they must have been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a Technical School within the administrative area of the nominating Committee for at

least two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education. Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the Exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies.

Four Exhibitions were awarded on the results of the examinations held in 1915, two Art Exhibitions to students of the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork; one Art Exhibition to a student of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast; and one Commercial Exhibition to a student of the Municipal Technical Institute, Limerick. The Engineering Exhibition awarded to a student of the Central Technical Institute, Waterford, in 1914, has been renewed for a second session.

Five Scholarships, and five Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, were offered for competition in 1915 by the SENIOR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS. Department. The examination, for which 16 candidates presented themselves, was held on the 29th June and following days. The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, whilst in the case of Teacherships-in-Training a maintenance allowance of 21s. weekly for the Session of about 40 weeks, is granted; in addition holders of these awards are entitled to free instruction during the Associate Course of four years, and third class railway fare for one journey each Session to and from Dublin.

The competition is confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science and Drawing, but all candidates, either by virtue of a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Examinations, or its equivalent, must satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English, and of one of the languages—Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German. Candidates unable to produce evidence of their knowledge of these subjects are required to sit for tests therein conducted by the Department.

The age limits for the competition are 16 and 30 on the 1st June of the year in which the examination is held.

Candidates awarded Teacherships-in-Training are required to give an undertaking to pursue the full Associate Course with a view to becoming teachers of Science in Ireland, but the Department do not undertake to employ teachers, or to find employment for them at the close of the period of training.

Three Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, were offered for competition by the SENIOR ART SCHOLARSHIPS. Department in 1915. The examination, held on the 22nd June and following days, was attended by nine candidates.

The object of these Teacherships is to encourage capable Art

students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become Art Teachers. The Scholarships entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for two sessions, to a maintenance allowance of 21s. weekly for the session of about 40 weeks, and to third class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin each session. The awards are made on the result of an examination in Art subjects, and of submitted specimens of the students' works; but previous successes in respect of Art Teaching qualifications are also taken into account.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be between the ages of 18 and 30 years on the 1st September in the year in which the examination is held, and successful candidates must prepare, in conjunction with the Headmaster of the School of Art, a scheme of study for the Department's approval, and devote their whole time thereto, attending regularly and punctually during the period of the Scholarship.

The Department, after consultation with the Corporation of Goldsmiths, decided to provide four Goldsmiths' Apprenticeship Scholarships for their apprentices, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. The Scholarships are of the value of £6 per annum, with free tuition, and are usually tenable for three years.

When Scholarships become vacant they are awarded to the apprentice-students who have shown the greatest ability and progress in their studies at the School during the preceding session. Two new Scholarships were awarded in 1915, and two Scholarships were renewed for a second and third year respectively.

These Scholarships are awarded with the object of affording facilities for the holders to obtain training in some higher Institution, with a view to their employment as teachers of advanced Commercial subjects in Ireland.

The Scholarships are of the value of £100 per annum, and are tenable for two years. They are awarded by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age.

Successful candidates are required to enter into an undertaking to engage in the teaching of Commercial subjects on the termination of their Scholarships.

The Department did not award any new Scholarships in 1915. Of the ten Scholarships held during the Session 1914-15, eight have been renewed for the Session 1915-16, one Scholarship has been relinquished, and the tenth Scholarship has been suspended in order to enable the holder to take up a teaching post for one year. One Scholarship awarded in 1912, but

suspended for two years to enable the holder to take up a temporary teaching post, has been renewed for the Session 1915-16.

Two Industrial Scholarships in Woollen Manufacture awarded in 1914 have been renewed for the Session 1915-16. One is being held at Leeds University, the other at the South of Scotland Central Technical College, Galashiels.

Industrial Scholarships are awarded by the Department on consideration of the merits of each case, but applicants must already have been engaged in one of the higher branches of an industry, and must hold a certificate showing that they will be employed in the industry after the termination of the Scholarships.

The Scholarships are of the value of £80 each, and are awarded to enable elected persons to take a course of instruction in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, and to study the principles underlying the industry in which they have already been engaged, so that on the completion of the Scholarships they may be qualified for appointment to responsible industrial positions.

The character and conditions of these Scholarships are undergoing revision.

The Department offered for competition in 1915 three Scholarships, tenable at the Training School for Lace and Sprigging Teachers, Enniskillen. Two Scholarships in Crochet Work and one in Sprigging were awarded on the results of examinations held in Dublin and Enniskillen.

The object of these Scholarships, which are of the value of £25 each, tenable for one year, is to enable the holders to secure training as teachers of Crochet-work or Sprigging. The competition consists of simple tests in English, Arithmetic and Drawing and tests in Crochet-work or Sprigging. To be eligible for admission to the examination, candidates must be at least 20 years of age on the 1st September of the year in which the examination is held, and must have satisfied the Department, by the submission of satisfactory specimens of work, of their knowledge of either Crochet-work or Sprigging.

The list of candidates awarded Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training; Teacherships-in-Training tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, and Lace and Sprigging Scholarships in 1915, will be found in the Appendices, page 208.



### 3.—FISHERIES.

The Report of the Fisheries Branch for the year 1914, which has been issued since the date of the

**SEA FISHERIES.** Department's last General Report, shows that for the year under review the quantity and value of the fish landed, excluding shell-fish and salmon, were 589,996 cwts. and £238,635, showing decreases of 86,396 cwts. and £55,990 from the figures of the previous year. The value of shell-fish landed was £47,854. The decline was most marked in the case of herrings. The numbers of vessels and persons engaged decreased from 5,093 and 18,074 in 1913 to 4,841 and 17,457, respectively, in 1914.

Eighty-nine whales were dealt with at the Blacksod Whaling Station, the output of which included 3,304 barrels of oil, 226 tons of manure, and 184 cwts. of whalebone.

The quantity of mackerel landed during the spring season exceeded 108,000 cwts., but although this was over 40 per cent. greater than the catch in 1913, it was much below the average. The autumn mackerel fishery was the worst on record.

**MACKEREL FISHERIES.** The summer and winter herring fisheries were unsatisfactory, the quantity captured during the former falling from 229,000 cwts. to 166,000 cwts., and during the latter, from 142,000 cwts. to 88,000 cwts. High prices were realised during the winter season on account of the scarcity of fresh herrings in Great Britain, due to the practical suspension of herring fishing in the North Sea, and the amount realised during that season only showed a small falling off.

Owing to the closing of the Russian and German markets as a result of the outbreak of hostilities, the quantity of pickled herrings to which the Irish Crown Brand was applied was very small.

**CROWN BRAND FOR HERRINGS.** It is estimated that kelp, to the value of £20,520, was exported from the counties of Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Donegal, and Antrim.

**KELP.** During the year ended 31st March, 1915, loans exceeding in the aggregate £2,500, were granted to fishermen. The amount is much smaller than in other recent years, as the sum available was temporarily depleted by the issue of relatively

**LOANS.**

large loans for the provision of motor boats. In the latter part of the year it was considered advisable to suspend the loan operations almost entirely.

With a view to the improvement of the local fisheries small oysters have been relaid on the public beds at Kinsale (county Cork), Passage East (county Waterford), and Clarenbridge (county Galway).

The total yield of the mussel fishery for 1914 was 1,400 tons, valued at £3,100; 1,100 tons, valued at £2,800, were the figures for the previous year.

The class in net-mending which had been carried on at Kinsale in previous winters was opened on the 30th November, 1914, and was continued until the 20th March, 1915. The average attendance throughout the course was about 20, and the pupils, with one or two exceptions, came from the fishing population. It is reported that they showed great aptitude for the work, were most attentive, and made good progress.

Convictions were obtained in three cases of illegal trawling by British steam trawlers, and fines ranging from £5 to £100 were imposed.

Further progress was made at the marine works which are being constructed at Helvick, county Waterford, and Kilkeel, county Down, out of moneys mainly provided from the Development Fund. The works undertaken at Ballaghahine (county Clare), Rathlin Island (county Antrim), and Dunany (county Louth) have been completed. The scheme for the improvement of the landing facilities at Ballyhack (county Wexford) was proceeded with.

The Department's dredging plant was employed at Wicklow, Arklow, Portrush, Larne, and Balbriggan.

The salmon and trout fisheries appear to have been less productive than in the preceding year and below the average of the previous ten years. The capture at sea by drift nets off the west and north coasts declined from 3,822 cwts. in 1913 to 3,274 in 1914. Owing to the absence of many anglers who usually visit the country in the early autumn the number of rod licences issued was only 2,952, being 574 less than in the previous year.

The estimated output from hatcheries of salmon and trout fry during the season 1914-15 was as follows:—salmon, 8,989,000; white trout, 10,600; brown trout, 936,500. The number of salmon fry hatched exceeded the figure for the previous year by over 3 millions.

In respect of the year ended 31st March, 1915, the Department made grants, as specified below, to assist in the improvement and protection of inland fisheries:—

	£	s.	d.
Dublin Board of Conservators . . . . .	12	18	0
Waterford " " . . . . .	150	0	0
Cork " " . . . . .	360	0	0
Bandon " " . . . . .	42	0	0
Skibbereen " " . . . . .	35	0	0
Bantry " " . . . . .	15	0	0
Kenmare " " . . . . .	80	0	0
Killarney " " (including expenditure in connection with fisheries at Cromane) . . . . .	267	18	4
Limerick " " (including expenditure in connection with Lower Shannon Patrol Boat) . . . . .	477	13	5
Galway " " . . . . .	50	0	0
Bangor " " . . . . .	50	0	0
Ballina " " . . . . .	260	0	0
Sligo " " . . . . .	100	0	0
Ballyshannon, " (Bundrowes Committee) . . . . .	57	11	9
Londonderry " " . . . . .	100	0	0
Colernane " " . . . . .	100	0	0
Dundalk " " . . . . .	60	0	0
Drogheda " " . . . . .	50	0	0
Corrib Fisheries Association . . . . .	25	0	0
Little Brosna and Camcor Anglers' Club . . . . .	20	0	0
Boyle Fish Preservation Society . . . . .	20	0	0
Lough Derg Fisheries Society . . . . .	50	0	0
Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society . . . . .	15	0	0
Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association . . . . .	30	0	0
Irish Salmon and Trout Association . . . . .	42	13	6
Derravaragh Angling Association . . . . .	16	19	4
Loughs Mask and Carra Fishery Society . . . . .	15	0	0
Loughs Conn and Cullen Fisheries Association . . . . .	3	11	0
For Fish Passes . . . . .	80	16	3

#### 4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

This Branch collects and disseminates statistical and other information on matters affecting the work of the Department. It regularly compiles and publishes the following statistical reports and leaflets :—

##### *Reports.*

Annual General Abstracts of Acreage under Crops and Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in Ireland.

Annual Detailed Agricultural Statistics of Ireland.

Annual Report on Irish Agricultural Labourers.

Annual Report on Imports and Exports at Irish Ports.

Annual Report on Prices of Crops, Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products in Ireland.

Half-yearly Report on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland.

Five Crop Reports each year.

Quinquennial Report on the Agricultural Output of Ireland.

##### *Leaflets.*

Daily leaflet on Prices of Live Stock.

Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly leaflets on exports of animals from Ireland.

Weekly leaflet on numbers of pigs cured in Ireland.

Five annual leaflets on the average yield and total production of crops in Ireland.

Monthly leaflet on Irish Creamery Statistics.

Monthly leaflet on Retail Prices of Feeding Stuff in Irish towns.

For the purpose of compiling these and other special statistical statements the Branch receives returns from over 3,000 police enumerators of statistics, from 260 crop correspondents, and 160 fruit crop correspondents, from 24 fair reporters and 19 market reporters, from 11 Customs and Excise Officers, from 45 agricultural instructors, from 90 portal authorities and shipping companies, from portal supervisors and inspectors at 18 Irish ports, from a large number of Irish importers and exporters, from nearly 300 English and Scotch employers of Irish migratory labourers, from Irish Creameries, Irish Bacon Curers, Irish Millers, Irish Railway Companies, Irish Joint Stock Banks, from Home and Foreign Governments and other

Public Departments, etc. Most of the individual returns are confidential and are furnished free of charge.

The results of the second quinquennial inquiry regarding the agricultural output of Ireland which deals with the twelve months from 1st June, 1912, to 31st May, 1913, are now available, but in view of the present necessity for public economy it is not proposed to publish the Report until after the war.

In addition to compiling, publishing and distributing the above reports and leaflets the Branch contributes to, edits, and publishes the Department's *Journal*, press-edits the other publications and looks after the general printing and advertising work of the Department. Its duty is to disseminate as well as to collect information for the Department, and it mails to a very large number of persons—one of its mailing list contains 35,000 names—the leaflets and other free publications of the Department; during the year it distributed 1,600,000 leaflets, nearly half of which were special war leaflets.

In accordance with its duty to act as an Intelligence Bureau to the Department the Branch maintains a regular communication, and exchange of publications, with the Agricultural, Statistical, Educational and other Departments of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the chief foreign countries. From all these sources a very considerable number of publications are received and placed in the library which the Branch has organised and controls. In addition, a large number of home and foreign publications of a non-official character are received. All these publications are examined and indexed, and from the more important of them extracts and translations are made and circulated through the Department generally. In addition, in order to keep the various branches of the Department in touch with foreign developments relating to activities similar to their own, and to keep them acquainted with the various books, reports and other publications received in the library, a monthly list of all the important home and foreign publications received is circulated. The number of foreign accessions to the library and the collection of foreign intelligence generally has been severely affected by the war, but special efforts have been made to obtain foreign publications from and through neutral countries. Numbers of such publications are now received in the library, and from them it has been possible to obtain much useful information with regard to agricultural and economic conditions abroad.

A considerable amount of extra work had to be undertaken by this Branch during the year in connection with questions affecting the food production of Ireland. This extra work had to be undertaken by a staff much depleted by enlistment and the publication of the larger statistical publications of the Branch has accordingly and will for some time be later than formerly.

## 5.—VETERINARY.

A detailed report of the work of the Veterinary Branch is issued for each calendar year. Below are given particulars of some of the more important matters dealt with during the period ended 30th September, 1915.

Foot-and-mouth disease, which had appeared in Ireland in the early part of 1914, had been practically eradicated by 1st July of that year. Only a single outbreak of an isolated character occurred subsequently. This was effectively dealt with, and on 9th September, 1914, all remaining restrictions in relation to the disease were withdrawn. There has been no disturbance since of Ireland's normal position of freedom from the malady.

During the twelve months up to 30th September, 1915, only one outbreak of anthrax, involving the death of a single animal, was confirmed as having occurred in Ireland.

The Order made in 1913, providing for the slaughter by local authorities of cattle suffering from certain forms of tuberculosis, was superseded, as from 1st February, 1915, by a new Order which, besides adding one

other specified form of the disease to those previously dealt with, effected also some alterations of procedure suggested by experience of the working of the earlier Order. During the twelve months under review, reports were received under the Orders from 1,521 premises, and 1,448 affected or suspected animals were slaughtered. Operations in regard to this disease were, however, suspended on 1st September, 1915, as a measure of war economy.

Two hundred and thirty-two outbreaks of swine fever were recorded during the period ended 30th September, being an increase of fifty-four as compared with the figures for the preceding twelve months.

Sixty-seven outbreaks of parasitic mange occurred amongst equine animals in Ireland in the year ended 30th September, 1915, as compared with 77 in the preceding year.

The occurrence of glanders in Ireland during the year under review was confined to a single outbreak, in connection with which three horses were slaughtered. There was no extension of the infection.

The records as regards sheep-scab show a satisfactory decline in the prevalence of the disease, only 396 outbreaks having occurred during the twelve months as compared with 560 in 1913-14.

With the object of maintaining in the country a sufficient stock of cattle, sheep and swine, the Slaughter of Animals Act was passed by Parliament in 1914, and an Order thereunder was issued by the Department placing restrictions, as from 24th June, 1915, on the slaughter of animals in-calf or in-pig and of calves under twelve weeks old. This Act was subsequently repealed by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915, under which the Department have issued Orders (which superseded the Order mentioned above) prohibiting the exportation, as well as the slaughter, of pregnant cattle and swine, and prohibiting also the exportation and slaughter of sucking calves, with the exception, as regards slaughter, of male calves of certain dairy breeds.

## 6.—TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped matters relating to:—

1. The transit of produce.
2. Railway rates.
3. The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk.
4. The Merchandise Marks Acts.
5. Action taken in Great Britain for the protection of Irish Agricultural Interests.
6. The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

### I.—TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Packages of agricultural produce were inspected at the principal Irish Railway stations and ports, and markets were visited in connection with this work of inspection. Whenever it was reported that unsuitable cases were used, or that there were defects in the preparation of the consignments, representations were made to the senders. Some cases of want of due care in the handling of consignments at railway stations and ports came under notice. Communications in regard to this matter were addressed to the Carrying Companies concerned.

Complaints as to delay or damage to consignments in transit received during the year ended the 30th

COMPLAINTS. June, 1915, were 108 in number. The number of complaints received during the

previous year was 121.

Of the complaints in question, 28 related to eggs, 16 to butter, 12 to market garden produce, and 9 to fish. The remaining complaints had reference to agricultural seeds, fresh meat, fruit, meal, milk, cream, returned empties, etc. In some cases sufficient particulars were not supplied by complainants, and a satisfactory inquiry was therefore, not, feasible. Except in these cases the complaints were thoroughly investigated, and the complainants were informed as to the results of the Department's action. Claims were settled in respect of damage, non-delivery, and depreciation due to delay in conveyance. In each of two cases, a payment of about £40 was made.

In a number of complaints as to damage it was not found practicable to ascertain definitely where or in what circumstances the damage occurred.

DAMAGE.

Faulty packing and the use of unsuitable boxes were, it appeared, responsible for the damage in several instances. As regards egg traffic there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of complaints of a general nature. Close upon one-half of the complaints made in the period were to the effect that the transit of cases of eggs exported from Ireland, or of consignments between specified places, was unsatisfactory.

On investigation it was found that many of the complaints as to delay were due to congestion of traffic at

DELAYS.

stations or ports. Following the outbreak of the war the ordinary services of Carrying Companies were considerably dislocated owing to the transport requirements of the military authorities. Also numbers of experienced employees joined the colours, and it was inevitable that their places could not be filled by persons of equal efficiency. In the difficult circumstances prevailing, special attention was, it is understood, given by the Companies to the transit of food-stuffs and to the conveyance of empties to consignors. It must be admitted that the efforts of the Companies were largely successful, and while many consignments experienced no little delay the conveyance was, on the whole, fairly expeditious.

At two ports dislocation of traffic resulted from labour troubles.

From the 1st July to the 30th September, 1915, inclusive, 32 complaints were received.

The Department took successful action in numerous cases for the expediting of the shipment from Irish ports of agricultural produce, which was being delayed owing to the congestion of traffic due to war conditions.



If the desired substantial extension of the tillage area in Ireland is to be secured it is essential that suitable agricultural implements and machinery should be at the disposal of the farmers. In a number of cases the Department were instrumental in having special arrangements made for the speedy conveyance of consignments ordered from manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

#### *Butter.*

As a general rule, the boxes used by consignors of Irish butter are constructed of substantial timber and are neatly finished. The conveyance of butter traffic in unsuitable wagons rarely comes under notice. A few reports were received that butter boxes and cut wood for use in making such boxes got soiled or wet during transit.

A large number of special vehicles are in use for the carriage of butter on the principal Irish lines. Two

SPECIAL  
VEHICLES.

of the Companies have also provided refrigerator vans.

REFRIGERATION.

There has been a reduction in the number of cross-channel vessels, available for the conveyance of butter and other perishable produce, fitted with refrigerating apparatus.

#### *Eggs.*

Egg-cases made entirely in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Department, were not much in evidence in transit, but cases based on or largely approximating to these standard cases were used to a considerable extent. In several consignments examined at railway stations, ports and markets, fragile cases were found. The side or end boards did not appear to be sufficiently strong to bear the ordinary handling, when being moved to or from railway wagons, or to withstand the pressure of the slings during the process of shipment.

The timber used in the construction of cases was often far from suitable. In the vicinity of some woods where mature timber was being felled, small saw-mills have been erected with a view to the making of egg-cases. Undergrowth wood was frequently used in construction; the boards obtained therefrom were narrow and of uneven widths, and the bark was not always removed. Cross-channel merchants are taking more interest in the question of the type of case used by egg consignors.

The packing of eggs was sometimes far from satisfactory, sufficient packing material not being used

PACKING.

between the eggs and the boards of the cases. On occasions, indeed, the eggs were

touching the boards.

Egg-cases when being forwarded to markets were often filled with straw, and were sometimes conveyed in open trucks. If the cases and straw sent to a market became wet during conveyance their subsequent use in connection with the conveyance of eggs purchased at the market would result in the consignments not presenting an inviting appearance, and would be likely to affect prejudicially the value of the eggs. Where specific instances of the exposure of egg-cases to adverse conditions of weather were brought under notice by the Department, the carriers made provision for the better protection of consignments.

Consignments of eggs are not always handled with adequate care before being tendered to the Carrying Companies. Cases were found to have been placed in an upended position at railway stations by servants of consignors, and the use of springless carts for the conveyance of eggs over comparatively long distances to forwarding stations also came under notice. Very few reports as to the upending of cases by employees of Carrying Companies were received. Payment according to tonnage to the employees of Carrying Companies for loading and unloading in Great Britain was mentioned as resulting in quicker handling, with possibly less care. The Department were informed that special attention was given by the Companies to the question of the careful handling of consignments, and that a supervising staff made surprise visits to stations. The Companies intimated that they were prepared to co-operate with the Department in every practicable way to ensure that Irish eggs reached their destination in good condition.

#### *Market Garden Produce.*

Representations were received by the Department that a sufficiently expeditious service was not available for the conveyance of vegetables sent from Drogheda *via* Dublin to important centres in Great Britain. It appeared that consignments had been delayed in delivery with consequent depreciation in value. Special rates for the carriage of the traffic by passenger train service were fixed in some cases (in others such rates were already in force), and steps were taken with a view to ensure the delivery of consignments on the morning after despatch.

Vegetables forwarded in the spring of 1915 from Dublin to the Glasgow market were, the Department were informed, rarely delivered until the second day after despatch. The Department's inquiries went to show that delays had occurred owing to the exigencies of live stock traffic which had to be landed at Merklunds and of other cargo afterwards dealt with

at Greenock. It appeared, however, that every effort was being made by the Shipping Company conveying the traffic to bring about the best possible service under the conditions existing at the time.

## Fish.

Fresh fish is, as a rule, forwarded by passenger train service, and few complaints as to delay are received. The transit of consignments sent from an Irish station to London and Birmingham formed the subject of inquiry. Correspondence passed with the Companies in regard to the question of securing delivery early on the morning following despatch. Subsequently the Department were informed that a better transit was being given.

Faulty labelling and failure to give sufficient notice to the railway company for the provision of a suitable vehicle to run with a passenger train resulted in delay to consignments.

Inspections as to the arrangements for fish traffic are made at the principal stations of despatch and transhipment.

On the occasion of a visit to one of the principal Irish ports an Inspector of the Department observed packages of perishable produce deposited on the wet and dirty surface of the Quay, outside the sheds used for traffic by the Steamship Companies. It appeared from the inquiries which were subsequently made by the Department that owing to congestion it had not been found practicable by the Railway Companies concerned to have the packages placed in the sheds. The question of an extension of the shed accommodation is receiving the attention of the Harbour Authority.

### RAILWAY RATES.

Complaints as to charges for the conveyance of merchandise were received during the year ended 30th June, 1915, in 55 instances. The complaints related to butter, cream, eggs, fish, food and feeding stuffs, fruit, live stock, market garden produce, milk, sulphate of copper, timber, etc. The number of complaints received during the previous year was 41.

Of the complaints 12 had reference to the non-existence of through rates. In 5 cases arrangements were made for the issue of through rates. Through rates which had been formerly in operation and which had been temporarily withdrawn were resumed in one case, and in another somewhat similar case it was stated that the through rates could not be restored, owing to the abnormal conditions then prevailing. Five cases are receiving attention.

Twenty-two of the complaints were to the effect that through rates for the conveyance of consignments were excessive.

Arrangements for refunds were made in 7 cases. Reduced through rates were fixed in 2 cases. In 9 cases it appeared that the Companies were not prepared to agree to reductions. It was found in one case that the rate in force was about 25 per cent. less than the figure given by complainants, and in another case that special reduced rates were already in operation for the traffic concerned. Two cases are pending.

Fifteen of the complaints related to local rates. Reduced rates were fixed in 2 cases. In 5 cases refunds were made. In 6 cases the Companies were not prepared to agree to reductions of the charges. In one case it appeared that the Company was willing to fix a lower rate for larger consignments. One case is receiving attention.

Five of the complaints were to the effect that temporary rates had not been continued, or that rates had been increased. The former cases were, it was understood, satisfactorily settled. It appeared that the increased rates were due to advances in shipping charges.

The remaining complaint was that an arrangement whereby seven boxes of mackerel had been regarded as a ton for the purpose of carriage charges had been discontinued. The Companies are, of course, entitled to charge in respect of actual weight.

From the 1st July to the 30th September, 1915, complaints were received in 10 cases.

Notices of intention to increase rates were given within the period 1st January to 30th September, 1915, by several Carrying Companies. Increased working expenditure or higher cost of cartage were specified as the grounds for the increases proposed.

Inquiries as to the increases were made by the Department.

*The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Margarine-Cheese and Milk.*

The Councils of the thirty-three administrative counties and of the eleven Boroughs are the local authorities under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The duty of enforcing the Acts is primarily placed on these bodies.

The Department are empowered, in relation to any matter which appears to them to affect the general interests of agriculture, to direct an officer to procure for analysis samples of any article of food. If, in the opinion of the Department, a local authority has failed to enforce the Acts in relation to any article of food, and if it appears that such failure affects the general interests of agriculture, the Department may act in default of the local authority.

The sampling, under the Acts, of articles of food imported

into the United Kingdom, is carried out by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

In the year 1914, the total number of samples of butter, margarine, cheese and milk taken by  
**SAMPLES TAKEN BY OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, YEAR 1914.** Inspectors under the Acts in the counties was 9,505, and by Inspectors under the Acts in the boroughs, 4,570. The figures for the previous year were 10,133 and 4,226, respectively. The number of prosecutions in respect of the samples taken in counties and boroughs in 1914 was 678; the number of convictions was 558, and the amount of penalties imposed, £793 6s. 1d. In 1913 there were 619 prosecutions and 520 convictions, and penalties amounting to £750 0s. 11d. were imposed.

During the half-year ended the 30th June, 1915, 7,861 samples of butter, margarine, cheese and milk were taken in the counties and boroughs by local officers. Proceedings were instituted in 510 cases, 427 convictions resulted, penalties amounting to £710 11s. 1d. being imposed. For the corresponding half-year in 1914, 7,492 samples were taken, the number of prosecutions was 372, the number of convictions 291, the amount of the penalties imposed being £293 14s. 1d.

Tables giving details as to the samples above referred to will be found at pages 210 to 215 of the Appendices.

In the year 1914, officers of the Department purchased for analysis 777 samples as butter and 4  
**SAMPLES TAKEN BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS, YEAR 1914.** samples as margarine. The samples were obtained in 32 administrative counties and 6 boroughs. One hundred and nine of the samples of butter were obtained at markets, 8 being sold as salt firkin butter.

Of the samples sold as butter, 27 (12 of which were taken at markets) were found on analysis to contain more than 16 per cent. of water, 12 were certified as consisting nearly altogether of fats foreign to butter, and in another case the sample was found to be 100 per cent. margarine.

Prosecutions were instituted by the local authorities in 16 of the 27 cases in which samples of butter were found to contain water in excess. Fifteen convictions followed, with penalties amounting to £12 3s. 6d. The Department, acting in default of the local authority, had proceedings taken in two cases. Convictions resulted, and penalties amounting to £1 17s. 6d. were imposed. Both of these samples had been sold as salt firkin butter. Prosecutions were not instituted in the remaining 9 cases. In 5 of these cases the statutory period of 28 days elapsed; in the cases of three samples, purchased as

salt firkin butter, a notice was exhibited indicating the amount of water in the samples, and in one case, where the excess of water was slight—0·64 per cent—the local authority was asked to caution the vendor.

In the 13 cases in which samples purchased as butter were found to consist almost wholly of fats foreign to butter, or to consist of margarine, prosecutions were instituted, convictions resulted, and penalties amounting to £73 12s. 6d. were imposed.

An assistant in a shop in the county borough of Dublin refused to sell to an officer of the Department, for analysis, a sample of butter. Proceedings were instituted by the local authority, the assistant was convicted and fined 5s., and his employer was cautioned by the magistrate.

A prosecution was instituted in respect of each of the 4 samples of margarine above referred to. In three cases convictions were obtained for exposing margarine for sale unlabelled, and for delivering the margarine in a wrapper not marked in the prescribed manner; and in the remaining case a conviction was obtained for delivering margarine in a wrapper not marked as prescribed. The penalties imposed amounted to £3 1s. 1d.

Twenty-seven samples of jam and one sample of marmalade were taken in 7 counties and one borough. The Department communicated with certain manufacturers regarding the results of the analysis of samples of jam of their manufacture.

During the half-year ended the 30th June, 1915, 348 samples of butter and two samples of margarine were taken in 23 counties and 5 boroughs by the Department's officers. Of the butter samples 223 were taken at markets. Fifteen of the samples of butter were found on analysis to contain water in excess of 16 per cent. Thirteen prosecutions were instituted by the local authorities concerned; convictions resulted in 12 cases and penalties amounting to £11 0s. 1d. were imposed. One case was dismissed by the magistrates, on the ground that the sample did not contain more than 20 per cent. of water. (A case in which the sample contained 18·86 per cent. of water, was, however, adjourned at the same Petty Sessions, and at the

subsequent hearing the magistrates convicted.) In two of the cases of excess water, and in the case of another sample which was found to contain salt in excess, the local authority concerned was asked to warn the vendors.

One sample sold as butter was certified to be margarine. Proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined £5.

A prosecution was instituted in respect of one of the samples sold as margarine. A conviction for exposing the margarine for sale unlabelled was obtained, and penalties amounting to £1 were imposed. In the case of the second sample the vendor was cautioned.

Three persons who had butter exposed for sale at a market refused to sell samples for analysis to an officer of the Department. The local authority not being prepared to prosecute, the Department issued an order empowering one of their officers to institute proceedings. The defendants, who pleaded guilty, were each fined sixpence and ordered to pay the costs of court.

Tables giving particulars as to the samples are printed at pages 216 to 217 of the Appendices.

The manufactories of margarine and of margarine-cheese, as registered on the 30th June last, were the same in number as those recorded in the Report for the preceding year, viz., five and one, respectively.

**REGISTERED PREMISES**  
**MANUFACTURE OF AND WHOLESALE DEALINGS IN MARGARINE.**

The number of premises registered for wholesale dealings in margarine or margarine-cheese on the 30th June, 1915, was 190, an increase of 51 as compared with the figure for 1914. A large proportion of the fresh registrations resulted from representations made by the Department to the occupiers of the premises, following inquiries and reports by the Inspectors.

A table showing, as on the 30th June, 1915, the distribution of the registered manufactories and premises of wholesale dealers will be found on page 218 of the Appendices.

During the period the Department's officers made 187 visits to registered premises for the purpose of inspecting registers showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of margarine sent out from the premises. As a result of these inspections, the Department communicated with the occupiers in several cases, in regard to their failure to produce the register for inspection or to keep the register properly posted.

**INSPECTION OF REGISTERS.**

On the 30th June, 1915, the number of registered butter factories stood at 196. These factories are situated in twenty counties and six boroughs. The number of registered factories on the 30th June, 1914, was 166. There were 45 fresh registrations and 15 cancellations. With few exceptions, the fresh registrations resulted from action taken by the Department.

During the year ended the 30th June, 1915, the Department's Inspectors paid 421 visits to registered butter factories. The most modern equipment has been provided in the greater number of the larger butter factories. In some cases premises have been extended. It was noticed that the butter treated in the factories was of better quality, and that generally the condition of the factories was much improved.

In the course of these visits, 266 samples of butter were obtained, together with two samples of sugar, two samples of preservatives, and one sample of a substance subsequently certified to be baking soda. Two hundred and sixty-one of the samples of butter were taken as test samples. The remaining five samples were taken formally. Of the test samples sixty-three were found to contain water in excess of 16 per cent.; four samples contained sugar in small proportions; one contained 0.8 per cent. of boric preservative, and one contained 24.11 per cent. of water, 10.95 per cent. of salt, and aniline colouring matter. In each of the cases in which water in excess was found in the butter, the Department drew the attention of the proprietors to the 16 per cent. standard. In 15 cases it appeared that the butter had not been subjected to treatment in the factory.

In the four cases in which samples taken in butter factories contained sugar (in two of these cases sugar was found in the factories) the Department communicated with the proprietors pointing out that sugar in butter must be regarded as an adulterant, and asking for an undertaking that such use of sugar be discontinued. The undertaking was given in three cases. In one case the occupier denied that sugar was added to butter in the factory. In another case, the proprietor of a butter factory admitted to the Inspector that sugar was used in the factory in the blending of inferior grades of butter. A similar undertaking to discontinue the practice was given in this case.

As regards the sample found to contain water and salt in excess, together with aniline colouring matter, the Department were informed by the occupiers of the butter factory on which the sample was taken, that the substance was intended for sale as "grease."



The analysis of one of the five samples taken formally indicated that the butter was of a low grade.

Special attention was given to the descriptions applied to butter which had been subjected to treat-

DESCRIPTIONS. ment in the factories, with the result that markings regarded as misleading were in several cases discontinued.

The Department, having reason to believe that certain unregistered premises were used as a PROSECUTION FOR butter factory, specially empowered two FAILURE TO of their officers—under Sections 2 (3) and REGISTER. 14 of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907—to enter the premises for the purpose of inspection and sampling. Representations regarding the registration of the premises had previously been made to the occupier. Butter was being blended on the premises when the officers entered. Four samples of butter and one sample of preservative were taken. One of the samples of butter was found on analysis to contain 19.9 per cent. of water. The butter from which the sample had been taken had, it appeared, been blended on the premises. Proceedings were instituted against the occupier for blending butter on unregistered premises, and also in respect of the sample containing water in excess. The defendant was convicted of the charge as to blending, and gave an undertaking to register the premises if the business of blending butter was continued. A penalty of 2s. 6d. was imposed. The summons in respect of the sample of butter was withdrawn. The premises have since been registered as a butter factory.

This prosecution was the first of its kind in Ireland.

During the year ended the 30th June, 1915, the Department approved the following names for use in

NAMES FOR connection with margarine :—Bonxie, Cres-  
MARGARINE. cent, Egosin, Kernal, Kernello, Kestrel,  
Mimosa, Nabu, Oriole, Petunia, Red Hand,

Sotonia and Viking Brand. One application for approval was refused during the period.

During the quarter ended the 30th September, 1915, officers of the Department purchased for analysis

DEPARTMENT'S 362 samples of butter (197 at shops and  
OPERATIONS 165 at markets) and 7 samples of mar-  
UNDER THE garine. Prosecutions were instituted in  
ACTS DURING respect of 28 of the samples sold as butter.  
THE QUARTER There were convictions in 25 cases, the  
ENDED penalties amounting to £23 18s. 2d. There  
30TH SEPTEMBER, was one prosecution in regard to the sale  
1915. of margarine. A conviction followed, and  
a penalty of 13s. 6d. was imposed.

The Department's Inspectors visited during the quarter 109 registered butter factories for the purpose of inspection and sampling, and took 82 samples of butter, 1 sample of sugar and one sample of preservative. Of the samples of butter 80 were test samples. The remaining two samples were taken formally. Ten of the test samples of butter contained more than 16 per cent. of water. The sample of butter taken at the factory on the occasion on which sugar was found in the premises contained sugar. The butter from which four of the test samples containing water in excess were taken had not been blended in the factories. One of the samples formally taken was found to contain 17.26 per cent. of water. Proceedings were instituted in respect of the sample, a conviction followed, the penalties amounting to £1 12s. 6d. In the case regarding sugar the occupier of the factory gave an undertaking to discontinue the use of sugar in butter.

Twenty-two names for use in connection with margarine were approved by the Department during the period. Approval of three names was withheld.

### *Merchandise Marks Acts.*

#### (IRELAND.)

During the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1915, officers of the Department investigated, under the Merchandise Marks Acts, a large number of cases regarding descriptions used in connection with butter, eggs, bacon, linen, etc. In four cases prosecutions were instituted by the Department, and convictions followed.

Reports received from Inspectors showed that in some cases the markings on carton boxes or wrappers  
 BUTTER. used to enclose foreign or colonial butter forwarded from places in this country might lead to the belief that the butter had been produced in Ireland. Sometimes it appeared that butter made from cream extracted from milk by means of a hand-separator had been packed in boxes bearing the description "Creamery." A few cases of the use of the description "Dairy Butter," for butter which had been blended or reworked were also reported. Representations were made to the persons by whom the descriptions were applied; and substantial progress has been made towards securing a general acceptance of the views of the Department regarding the proper use of the terms—"Creamery," "Separator," and "Dairy."

Proceedings in respect of New Zealand butter to which the description, "choice Irish butter" had been applied were instituted against a Belfast trader. A fine of £2, with £1 costs, was imposed.

Several test purchases were made with a view to ascertaining whether eggs described as Irish were of Irish origin. The Department decided to prosecute in respect of eggs which had been purchased from two traders in Dublin. The eggs were described as "New-laid Irish," but were found on expert examination to be preserved eggs not of Irish origin, and at least three months' old. The traders were convicted and were each fined £4, with £1 costs. The attention of two other traders was drawn to the need for accuracy in descriptions applied to eggs.

EGGS. An Inspector of the Department, in May last, applied to purchase at the premises of a trader in Belfast a packet of "Irish Rolled Oats—Flaked oatmeal." The bag in which the oatmeal was supplied was marked with the trading name of the firm, and the address, "Belfast." The sample purchased was submitted for expert examination, and was found not to be Irish. Proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act were instituted against the firm. The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge of applying a false trade description to the meal. A fine of 10s. 6d., with costs, was imposed.

Purchases of collars and handkerchiefs as linen were made at several centres by officers of the Department. LINEN. Expert examination showed that in a few cases the composition of the articles was not in accordance with the descriptions used at the time of purchase. Vendors were warned as to the necessity for due care in describing such articles.

Ties described as "Irish poplin" were purchased for test purposes. One tie sold as "Irish poplin" POPLIN. to an officer of the Department was found on expert examination not to be poplin. It was explained that the seller was an inexperienced assistant, and, having regard to all the circumstances, it was considered that a warning would meet the case.

Complaint was made to the Department that itinerant traders were selling in certain districts inferior shoddy suitings as Irish. TWEEDS. Inquiries were made by officers of the Department, and the information obtained was placed at the disposal of the Police Authorities.

#### ACTION TAKEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Department decided to close their London Office connected with the protection of Irish agricultural interests in Great Britain, and to transfer

the staff to Dublin. The work has, accordingly, been carried on since and supervised from the Department's Offices in Dublin. Several of the larger cities in Great Britain have been visited by Inspectors, inquiries have been made, and samples purchased.

It was with the deepest regret that the Department learned of the death in action of Capt. R. M. Bowen-Colthurst, the Inspector in charge of the above-mentioned work in Great Britain, who had rejoined his regiment on the outbreak of hostilities. During the period of his service under the Department he had shown himself a most capable and zealous official.

Towards the close of the year 1914, test sampling in one of the London boroughs indicated that certain traders substituted margarine for Irish butter. Official samples were taken, an officer of the Department acting as agent for the local Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In two cases proceedings were instituted against the vendors by the borough council for selling margarine as Irish butter. The defendants were each convicted and fined £2, and 12s. 6d. costs. In another case the borough council instituted proceedings against a trader for refusing to sell a sample to the Inspector. A conviction followed, and a penalty of £5 or a month's imprisonment was imposed.

In the early part of 1915 an officer of the Department purchased a large number of test samples in Glasgow. As a result, the local authority were approached, and arrangements were made for formal sampling at the premises of certain traders. Proceedings were instituted by the local authority in four cases in which the samples purchased as Irish butter were found on analysis to be margarine. Penalties of £4 4s.; £5 or 9 days' imprisonment; £5 or 9 days' imprisonment, and £6 6s. or 15 days' imprisonment, respectively, were imposed.

At some of the principal centres in Great Britain samples of articles described as "Irish linen," or "linen" were purchased. On four occasions collars purchased as Irish linen at the premises of a trader in Liverpool were found on expert examination to be made from cotton cloth. The Department communicated with the Board of Trade who instituted proceedings against the vendor under the Merchandise Marks Act. A conviction followed, and penalties amounting to £15 were imposed. In a case in which it appeared that collars were misdescribed a warning was given.

In November, 1914, the attention of the Department was drawn to the description "Irish hand-knit" socks, applied to certain socks offered for sale by a firm in London. An officer of the Department visited the premises and purchased a dozen of the socks so described. On expert examination it was found that the socks were not hand-knit and that they had been made from yarns spun from shoddy. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Trade who instituted proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Act. Penalties amounting to £30 10s. were imposed.

In another case in which socks purchased from a London firm did not appear to be accurately described, an undertaking was given that in the future adequate care in the use of descriptions relating to Irish goods would be exercised.

#### *Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.*

Inspections and inquiries were made in regard to the provision and maintenance of suitable accommodation for weighing cattle at fairs where tolls are levied in respect of cattle, and at auction marts. In a few cases the Department asked that improvements in existing accommodation be effected.

It was reported that in certain districts there seemed to be a growing feeling in favour of the sale of cattle by weight.

During the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1915, Orders exempting market authorities and auctioneers from the obligation of providing and maintaining accommodation for weighing cattle were issued by the Department in respect of thirty-seven fairs and nine auction marts.

#### EXEMPTION ORDERS.

### DEPARTMENT'S STAFF AND THE WAR.

Up to the date of issuing this Report 130 officers, as under, of every grade in the service of the Department had joined His Majesty's Forces. In accordance with the Treasury regulations the positions of these officers are being kept open for them. By some re-arrangement of duties and by suspending certain undertakings it has been found possible to carry on the work of the Department with the reduced staff.

#### NAME AND UNIT WITH RANK, AND BRANCH OF DEPARTMENT.

Ahern, B., R.D. Fusiliers, 10th Battn., Private; Acc. Br.  
Aiken, D. R., R. Innis. Fusiliers, 12th Battn., Sec.-Lieut.; Agric. Br.  
Allen, J. J., R.D. Fusiliers, 3rd Battn., Corporal; Vety. Br.

- Aue, R. P. F., A. & S. Highlanders, 15th Battn., Private; Agric. Br.  
 Ball, C. F., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Private; Royal Botanic Gardens.  
 Baird, W., R.I. Fusiliers, Sergeant; Vety. Br.  
 Batchelor, E. S., 3rd Dragoon Guards, Trooper; Vety. Br.  
 Battelle, P. J., A.S. Corps, Sec.-Lieut.; Secretariat.  
 Beatty, E. L., Irish Guards, 1st Battn., Sergeant; S. & I. Br.  
 Billington, F. H., R.I. Fusiliers, Sec.-Lieut.; Agric. Br.  
 Black, J., A.S. Corps, Captain; Agric. Br.  
 Bodkin, C., R.D. Fusiliers, School of Instruction, Co. Serg.-Maj.; Museum.  
 Boucher, R. J., R.A.M. Corps, Private; School of Art.  
 Boyd, J., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Corporal; Acs. Br.  
 Brewster, R. G., S.I. Horse, "B" Squadron, Trooper; T.I. Br.  
 Brophy, W., R.A.M. Corps, Private; R. Coll. Science.  
 Brown, M. E., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Corporal; Fish. Br.  
 Buller, H. F., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Sergeant; S. & I. Br.  
 Cahill, M. J., A.S. Corps, Captain; T.I. Br.  
 Cahill, W., R.D. Fusiliers, 9th Battn., Qr.-M. Sergeant; S. & I. Br.  
 Callow, F. D., R.A.M. Corps, Private; T.I. Br.  
 Campbell, A. W., A. & S. Highlanders, 4th Battn., Sec.-Lieut.; Agl. Advy. Divn.  
 Canniffe, D., Army Gymnasium Staff, Co. Serg.-Major Instructor; Head Office.  
 Carroll, A., Royal Engineers, Corporal; R. Coll. Science.  
 Clarke, T. S., N.I. Horse, Trooper; Agric. Br.  
 Colthurst, R. M. Bowen, 4th Leinster Regt., Captain; Secretariat.  
 Conkling, J., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Sec.-Lieut.; Acs. Br.  
 Connec, J. A., Y. & L. Regiment, 10th Battn., Lieut.; Nat. Library.  
 Connelly, T., R.A.M. Corps, Private; Fish. Br.  
 Corish, W. J., Irish Guards, 1st Battn., Private; S. & I. Br.  
 Crockett, A., A.S. Corps, Sec.-Lieut.; Agric. Br.  
 Cullinane, M., R.I. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Sergeant; Fish. Br.  
 Cunningham, B. C., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Service Battn., Captain; Vety. Br.  
 Dale, T. S., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Private; T.I. Br.  
 Daly, T., East Kent Regt., 2nd Battn., Private; Fisheries, S.S. "Helga."  
 Devlin, D., The Black Watch, 6th Battn., Private; Vety. Br.  
 Dickenson, F., R.A.M. Corps, Corporal; Agl. Advy. Divn.  
 Donohoe, M., R.A.M. Corps, Corporal; R. Coll. Science.  
 Dover, V., R.A.M. Corps, Private; R. Coll. Science.  
 Duane, P., Naval Patrol, Sub-Lieut.; Fisheries, S.S. "Helga."  
 Evans, J., R.A.M. Corps, Sergeant; R. Coll. Science.  
 Ewen, A. M., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Sec.-Lieut.; Fish. Br.  
 Farran, G. P., Liverpool Regt., Lieut.; Fish. Br.  
 Farrelly, P. R., Leinster Regt., 4th Battn., Private; Agric. Br.  
 Fletcher, A., Leinster Regt., 4th Battn., Officers' Reserve; T.I. Br.  
 Gillespie, Wm., R.D. Fusiliers, 9th Battn., Warrant Officer; Head Office.  
 Glass, S., Army Cyclists Corps, Private; R. B. Gardens.  
 Gourlay, W. N., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Private; Fish. Br.  
 Grogan, D. J., Army Cyclists Corps, Cyclist; S. & I. Br.  
 Hadden, W. A., R.A.M. Corps, Sergeant; S. & I. Br.  
 Haig, T., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Co. Sergt.-Major; Geol. Surveys  
 Hamilton, W. H., A.S. Corps, Sec.-Lieut.; Agric. Br.  
 Hanna, J. E., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Private; Agric. Br.  
 Hayden, H. H., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Captain; Secretariat.  
 Heelan, M. H., Royal Naval Division, Seaman; Agric. Br.  
 Hegarty, F. J., R.A.M. Corps, Private; T.I. Br.  
 Hillas, A. B. E., Gordon Highlanders, Lieut.; Fish. Br.  
 Holmes, W. B., Irish Guards, 1st Battn., Private; Agl. Advy. Divn.  
 Hunter, H., A.S. Corps, Captain; Agl. Advy. Divn.  
 Hutchison, A. D., Black Watch, 6th Battn., Private; Acs. Br.  
 Kearon, R., Naval Patrol, Engineer; Fisheries, S.S. "Helga."  
 Kelly, A. C., S.I. Horse, Trooper; Fish. Br.

- Kelly, B., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Sergeant ; S. & I. Br.  
 Kennedy, H. T., R. Scots Fusiliers, Lieut. ; Geol. Survey.  
 Kenny, J., Leicester Regt., 8th Battn., Private ; Agric. Br.  
 Kenney, J., Leinster Regt., 1st Battn., Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Kinsley, W., R.F. Artillery, No. 72 Battery, Gunner ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Kirkby, R., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Lacey, W., R.I. Fusiliers, 5th Battn., Qr.-M. Serg. ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Laing, Miss H., Lord Derby War Hospital, Charge Sister ; Ulster Dairy  
 Sch.  
 Leitch, N., A. & S. Highlanders, Private ; Agric. Br.  
 Long, W. T., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Sergeant ; Vety. Br.  
 McAdam, J. L. T., Black Watch, 6th Battn., Private ; T.I. Br.  
 McAuley, H. T. B., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Sergeant ; Agric. Br.  
 McConnell, J. W., R.G. Artillery, Sec.-Lieut. ; Agric. Br.  
 McCormack, P., R.D. Fusiliers, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 McCullagh, P., S.I. Horse, Trooper ; Agric. Br.  
 McGarry, M. J., R.I. Regiment, 4th Battn., Private ; Agric. Br.  
 McGovern, E. F., S.I. Horse, Trooper ; Acs. Br.  
 McGovern, M., 8th Hussars, Trooper ; R.B. Gardens.  
 McGuinn, J. F., Irish Guards, 2nd Battn., Sergeant ; Agric. Br.  
 McLean, G. H., R. Innis. Fusiliers, 9th Battn., Private ; Agric. Br.  
 M'Menamin, J. A., A.V. Corps, Lieut. ; Vety. Br.  
 McWilliam, T. A., 6th Innis. Dragoons, Sec.-Lieut. ; Agric. Br.  
 Magee, J. F., R.D. Fusiliers, 8th Battn., Sergeant ; Museum.  
 Manning, J., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R. Coll. Science.  
 Mellon, B. H., A.V. Corps, Captain ; Agl. Advy. Divn.  
 Moran, F., Connaught Rangers, Corporal ; Fish. Marine Lab.  
 Morgan, E. S. M., R.I. Rifles, Captain ; Vety. Br.  
 Morgan, J., R.D. Fusiliers, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Morgan, J. J., R.D. Fusiliers, 10th Battn., Private ; S. & I. Br.  
 Mulvenna, P., R.I. Fusiliers, 4th Battn., Sergeant ; Vety. Br.  
 Munro, D. R., Seaforth Highlanders, 7th Battn., Corporal ; Agric. Br.  
 Murphy, T., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Garrison Serg.-Major ; R. Coll. Sc.  
 O'Brien, M., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; Vety. Br.  
 O'Clery, Miss E., Military Hospital, Nurse ; Muns. Inst.  
 O'Dowd, Miss M., Military Hospital, Nurse ; A.A. Coll.  
 O'Higgins, J., R.D. Fusiliers, 8th Ser. Battn., Sergeant ; Head Office.  
 Pearce, W., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Phipps, W. E., A.V. Corps, Lieut. ; Vety. Br.  
 Poulter, C., A.S. Corps, Private ; R. Coll. Science.  
 Price, T., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R. Coll. Science.  
 Pullin, E., Royal Engineers, Corporal ; R. Coll. Science.  
 Purdy, J., A.V. Corps, Captain ; Vety. Br.  
 Robinson, G., R.I. Fusiliers, Captain ; Agric. Br.  
 Rose, H. R., A.V. Corps, Lieut. ; Chantilly Stud Farm.  
 Rose, S., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Ryan, C. J., A.V. Corps, Lieut. ; Vety. Br.  
 Ryan, D., R.D. Fusiliers, 8th Battn., Co. Serg.-Major ; Vety. Br.  
 Scully, T. J., Irish Guards, 1st Battn., Private ; Agric. Br.  
 Selbie, C. M., Scottish Rifles, 9th Battn., Sec.-Lieut. ; Museum.  
 Shaw, R., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; T.I. Br.  
 Skinner, H., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; T.I. Br.  
 Stallard, J., R.A.M. Corps, Private ; R. Coll. Science.  
 Stanton, G. R., A.S. Corps, Sec.-Lieut. ; Museum.  
 Synnott, F. P., R.W. Fusiliers, 5th Battn., Sec.-Lieut. ; Vety. Br.  
 Thompson, D., Naval Patrol, Lieut. ; Fisheries, S.S. "Helga."  
 Tilly, B. I., A.S. Corps, Lieut. ; Sch. of Art.  
 Toppin, A. J., R.I. Rifles, 3rd Battn., Lieut. and Adjutant ; Museum.  
 Usher, R., 8th Hussars, Private ; R.B. Gardens.  
 Valentine, R., R.D. Fusiliers, 8th Battn., Lieut. ; Geol. Survey.  
 Wakeford, H., S. Lanes. Regt., 9th Battn., Sec.-Lieut. ; Acs. Br.

Walsh, P., R.W. Fusiliers, 6th Battn., Private; Registry.  
 Watts, J. A., R.D. Fusiliers, 7th Battn., Sergeant; Fish. Br.  
 Whitfield, H. B., Black Watch, 6th Battn., Private; Vety. Br.  
 Williams, L. A., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Sec.-Lieut.; S. & I. Br.  
 Williamson, R. R., Middlesex Regt., Private; Vety. Br.  
 Wilson, C. R., A.S. Corps, Asst. Dist. Purch. Officer; Agric. Br.  
 Wolohan, J., R.I. Rifles, Private; R.B. Gardens.  
 Woods, J., R.D. Fusiliers, 4th Battn., Private; R.B. Gardens.

The Department have to record with deep regret the deaths of the undermentioned, of whom ten were killed in action:—

C. F. Ball, 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
 R. M. Bowen-Colthurst (Captain), 4th Leinster Regiment.  
 J. Boyd, 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
 M. Cullinane (Sergeant), 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers.  
 W. B. Holmes, 1st Battn. Irish Guards.  
 J. F. McGuinn (Sergeant), 2nd Battn. Irish Guards.  
 E. S. M. Morgan (Captain), Royal Irish Rifles.  
 J. Morgan, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
 J. O'Higgins (Sergeant), 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
 F. P. Symmott (Sec.-Lieut.), 5th Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
 R. Valentine (Lieut.), 8th R.D. Fusiliers.  
 H. Wakeford (Sec.-Lieut.), 9th S. Lancs. Regt.

The following officers have been transferred temporarily for special work outside the Department in connection with the war:—

R. H. Lee (Inspector of Fisheries)—Ministry of Munitions, London.  
 W. T. Macartney Filgate (Inspector of Industries)—Ministry of Munitions, Area Office, Dublin.  
 G. D. Allt (Minor Staff Officer, Agricultural Branch)—War Office, London.  
 G. R. Broadberry (Agricultural Branch)—War Office, Dublin.  
 J. Williams (Registry)—Recruiting Department, Ireland.  
 W. McLean (Royal College of Science)—Munitions Work.  
 J. D. McQuiston (National Library)—Ditto.  
 H. J. Scott (National Museum)—Ditto.  
 I. Mason (Royal Botanic Gardens)—Ditto.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. RUSSELL,

*Vice-President.*

T. P. GILL,

*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 8th June, 1916.



## APPENDICES.



## ACCOUNTS.

## PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

*Vote, Class II., 36, Department of Agriculture, &c., Ireland.*

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department; and to provide for the payment of Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and under Sec. 15 (d & f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, and Grants from the Development Fund.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1915.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Parliamentary Grant	189,266	0 0	Salaries, Wages and Allowances, . . . . .	72,906	12 10
Appropriations in Aid	24,981	6 10	Travelling, . . . . .	11,581	3 9
			Special Services and incidental expenses, . . . . .	2,539	1 1
			Collection of Agricultural and Trade Statistics, . . . . .	4,047	14 8
			Grants in Aid, under Sec. 15 (d) and (f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, . . . . .	37,660	0 0
			Diseases of Animals—(Grants in Aid), . . . . .	47,100	0 0
			Tuberculosis in Cattle, . . . . .	11,379	16 2
			Experiments in Tobacco Production (from Development Fund), . . . . .	6,735	10 8
			Forestry Operations, . . . . .	5,658	2 5
			Afforestation; Purchase and Development of New Areas, (from Development Fund), . . . . .	4,737	13 9
			Improvement of Horse Breeding—(Grant in Aid), (from Development Fund), . . . . .	9,614	0 0
			Agricultural Research and Advisory Work—(Grant in Aid), (from Development Fund), . . . . .	4,740	0 0
			Fishery Development, (from Development Fund), . . . . .	19,298	4 5
			Veterinary Research Laboratory (from Development Fund), . . . . .	3,067	9 1
			Miscellaneous Development Schemes (from Development Fund), . . . . .	326	0 0
				231,592	3 10
			Balance on 31st March, 1915, . . . . .	12,654	18 6
Total, . . . . .	214,247	6 10	Total, . . . . .	244,247	6 10

\* Including grants of £386, £1,221, £260, and £91 from the Development Fund for central administrative expenses in connection with Improvement of Horse Breeding, Afforestation, Agricultural Research and Advisory Work, and Fishery Development, respectively.

† Amount paid to Local Authorities in part recoupment of net compensation paid to owners of slaughtered animals. The balance of net compensation and one-half of the other expenses incurred are recouped to Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.

## PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

*Vote, Class IV., 13, Science and Art, Ireland.*

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray Expenses connected with the maintenance of the National Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, Royal College of Science, and Geological Survey of Ireland; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1915.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Grant	150,164	0	0	INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.			
Appropriations in Aid	1,685	11	4	Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, .	85,747	8	8
				Purchase of Specimens for Museum— (Grant in Aid), . . . . .	2,600	0	0
				Purchase of Books for National Lib- rary—(Grant in Aid), . . . . .	1,300	0	0
				Furniture, materials, &c., and fitting up of objects, . . . . .	2,121	0	8
				Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c.—(Grant in Aid), . . . . .	2,000	0	0
				Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations .	5,212	3	4
				School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c., . . . .	300	6	8
				School of Art—Prizes, &c., . . . .	459	7	1
				Botanic Gardens—Purchase of seeds, plants, books, timber and garden sundries, . . . . .	837	4	0
				Travelling, . . . . .	419	14	3
				Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	772	7	4
				SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART, &c.			
				Annual Grant to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction, . . . . .	63,840	6	10
				Grants for Drawing and Manual In- struction in Miscellaneous Schools	1,454	7	9
				Grants for Day Secondary Schools, .	23,965	7	0
				GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND			
				Salaries, Wages and Allowances, .	1,497	18	8
				Travelling, . . . . .	162	2	1
				Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	45	12	9
				Examinations in Courses of Instruction conducted in Technical Schools .	584	4	11
					148,869	12	5
				Balance on 31st March, 1915, .	3,479	12	11
				Total, . . . . .	£151,849	11	4
	£151,849	11	4				

## SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

	Balance on 1st April, 1914.	Receipts in 1914-1915.	Payments in 1914-1915.	Balance on 31st March, 1915.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobacco Growing Experiments (Grant in Aid Fund) . . . . .	6,064 9 4	—	3,751 6 1	2,313 3 3
Development Fund Account, . . . . .	952 11 0	52,995 4 0	*51,447 2 3	2,500 12 9
Total, . . . . .	7,017 0 4	52,995 4 0	55,198 8 4	4,813 16 0

\* Includes £50,496 17s. 11d. transferred to the Parliamentary Grant Account (Appropriations in Aid) to meet the expenditure shown therein for Development Fund Services, and £950 4s. 4d. repaid to H.M. Treasury for credit of the Development Fund.

## SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, SCIENCE AND ART.

	Balance on 1st April, 1914.	Receipts in 1914-1915.	Payments in 1914-1915.	Balance on 31st March, 1915.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund)	16 5 4	2,600 0 0	1,853 2 0	763 3 4
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund)	55 13 11	1,300 0 0	1,305 6 8	50 7 3
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund)	9,491 8 9	2,000 0 0	4,125 14 3	7,365 14 6
His Majesty's Stationery Office, . . . . .	2 19 1	15 2 8	15 14 11	2 6 10
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions, . . . . .	—	146 0 6	135 10 6	10 10 0
Examination fees—South Kensington, . . . . .	—	52 17 6	52 17 6	—
Students' deposits—Royal College of Science, . . . . .	60 13 9	15 0 0	10 0 0	65 13 9
National Museum—Murphy Bequest . . . . .	—	4,298 8 6	4 9 8	4,293 18 10
General, . . . . .	8 15 8	7 18 0	16 13 8	—
Total, . . . . .	9,635 16 6	10,435 7 2	7,519 9 2	12,551 14 6

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING  
Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL  
PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the

RECEIPTS.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				GENERAL CATTLE		
Balance on 1st April, 1914	.	.	.	16,888	18	8
Assessments on Local Authorities (57 & 58 Vict., cap. 57, s. 71)	.	.	.	15,778	12	7
Proportion of Fines,	.	.	.	332	15	6
				16,109	8	1
Total,	.	.	.	32,998	6	7

  

CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR						
Balance on 1st April, 1914	.	.	.	NIL.		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), for general expenses,	.	.	.	100	0	0
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, for the costs of the execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), as respects: Swine Fever,	.	.	.	6,000	0	0
Foot and Mouth Disease,	.	.	.	41,000	0	0
				47,100	0	0
Salvage of carcases of animals slaughtered in con- nection with Swine Fever,	.	.	.	547	5	3
Salvage of carcases of animals slaughtered in con- nection with Foot and Mouth Disease,	.	.	.	1,219	10	1
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, section 73 (3)).	.	.	.	6,484	6	0
Total,	.	.	.	55,451	1	10

## THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-  
Year ended 31st March, 1915.

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
DISEASES FUND (IRELAND).			
Recongments to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 72), . . . . .	12,669	3	3
Fees, . . . . .	69	8	0
Travelling Expenses, . . . . .	63	3	11
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	213	16	8
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)), . . . . .		13,006	11 5
		6,484	8 6
Balance on 31st March, 1915, . . . . .		13,507	8 8
Total, . . . . .		<u>£32,998</u>	<u>6 7</u>
IRELAND (PART OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND).			
General Expenses—			
Salaries (including the pay of the Staff em- ployed in cleansing, disinfection, branding, &c.), . . . . .	7,041	13	11
Fees, . . . . .	3,964	10	6
Travelling Expenses, . . . . .	8,903	6	0
Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered in connection with Swine Fever, . . . . .	4,614	19	2
Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered in connection with Foot and Mouth Disease, . . . . .	25,520	16	6
Miscellaneous (including the cost of requisites for cleansing and disinfection, and casual labour in killing, burying, branding and removal of animals, and other petty expenses), . . . . .	5,466	15	9
		55,451	1 10
Balance on 31st March, 1915—			NB.
Total, . . . . .		<u>£55,451</u>	<u>1 10</u>

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the as regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical

Account of NET RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in re-

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 50	Receipts.	£ s. d.		
	Balance on 1st April, 1914, . . . . .	30,006	1	9
	Parliamentary Grants—			
15 (d.)	Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 60 and 61 Vict., c. 66, . . . . .	12,000	0	0
15 (f.)	Sum representing the amount of expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such instruction given in Elementary National Schools, . . . . .	6,000	0	0
—	Grant in Aid under Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, 9 Edw. VII. c. 42, . . . . .	10,000	0	0
	Local Taxation (Ireland) Account:—			
15 (a)	Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., c. 60, sec. 3, . . . . .	78,000	0	0
—	Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 53, . . . . .	5,000	0	0
15 (b.)	Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual sum payable, . . . . .	70,000	0	0
15 (c.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—54 and 55 Vict., c. 48, s. 35 (5), Loans Repayments, &c., . . . . .	9,196	11	3
—	Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited, . . . . .	4,290	9	10
—	Agricultural, &c., Loans (Repayments), . . . . .	19,542	19	3
—	Albany Agricultural Station . . . . . Net	14	9	10
—	Royal Veterinary College of Ireland . . . . .	1,277	1	7
	Total, . . . . .	2254,927	13	6



## FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except *a, b, d, e, f*), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., ch. 50, and other Acts.]

spect of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1915.

Section of Act 62 & 63 Vict., c. 60.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
16-1 (b.)	Buildings, &c., Munster Institute	270	18	8
	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—			
16-1 (a.) I.	County Boroughs, . . . . .	28,332	18	7
.. (a.) II.	Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making inquiries and collecting, &c., information for the purposes of Technical Instruction, . . . . .	23,047	10	4
—	Ireland Development Grant: Grant in Aid for the purposes of Technical Instruction, . . . . .	973	12	9
16-1 (d.)	Sea Fisheries, . . . . .	10,275	9	2
16 (e.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 34 and 55 Vict., c. 48 (Advances), . . . . .	10,495	17	2
16-1 (a.)	Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office, . . . . .	494	11	3
.. (f.)	Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards, . . . . .	401	8	9
—	Dunraven Scholarship Fund, . . . . .	27	10	8
—	Suspense Account, . . . . .	342	16	2
16-1 (g.)	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board—			
	Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—			
	Agricultural Instruction:			
	Albert Agricultural College, . . . . .	14,451	13	1
	Munster Institute, . . . . .	1,491	10	9
	Ballyhaise Agricultural Station, . . . . .	1,222	16	3
	Clonakilty do., . . . . .	1,181	17	10
	Ulster Dairy School, . . . . .	1,966	7	6
	North West Institute, . . . . .	1,754	8	7
	Agricultural Schools and Classes, . . . . .	8,417	6	6
	Royal College of Science, . . . . .	2,057	12	2
	Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	7,710	17	3
	Farm Prize Scheme, &c., . . . . .	1,694	7	0
	Forestry, . . . . .	2,076	7	4
	Improvement of Horse Breeding, . . . . .	11,490	4	0
	Improvement of Live Stock, other than Horses, . . . . .	1,917	17	9
	Improvement of Dairy Cattle, . . . . .	1,905	8	4
	Insurance of Live Stock, . . . . .	47	13	4
	Special Assistance to Shows and Agricultural Associations, . . . . .	261	14	7
	Votes to County Committees:			
	Live Stock Schemes, . . . . .	9,037	0	0
	Other Agricultural Schemes, . . . . .	23,687	0	0
	Shows, . . . . .	2,166	0	0
	General Administration, . . . . .	5,493	0	0
	Improvement of Butter Industry, . . . . .	5,542	18	2
	Agricultural, &c., Loans (Advances), . . . . .	17,345	13	6
	Consolidated District Schemes, . . . . .	21,119	0	0
	Flax Scheme, . . . . .	5,606	12	0
	Waxley Fly Investigation, . . . . .	3,342	13	3
	Special Investigations, . . . . .	2,333	5	9
	Rural and other Industries, . . . . .	3,093	5	1
	Marine Works, . . . . .	5,055	15	3
	Inland Fisheries, . . . . .	3,458	10	9
	Travelling of Members of Special Committees, . . . . .	25	12	10
	Expenses in connection with Food and Drugs, Weeds and Agricultural Seeds, and other Acts, . . . . .	2,415	17	3
	Agricultural Research and Advisory Work, . . . . .	11,650	15	0
	Interests of Irish Agricultural Produce, . . . . .	1,906	3	11
	Marketing of Irish Produce, . . . . .	1,234	4	3
	Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	6,982	3	2
		243,514	6	5
	BALANCE ON 31st MARCH, 1915, . . . . .	11,415	7	1
	Total, . . . . .	254,929	13	6

\* This sum includes the expenditure of a Grant of £10,000 from the Agricultural Board for Manual Instruction and the teaching of Domestic Economy in Rural Districts.

† Exclusive of the Grant in Aid, £9,615, from Development Fund.

‡ Exclusive of the Grant in Aid, £4,740, from Development Fund.

§ Exclusive of the Grant of £326 from Development Fund.

DETAILS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (ENBOWMENT FUNN) for the  
Year ended 31st March, 1915.

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cattle: Dairying and Feed- ing Experiments, . . . .	49 3 3	—	49 3 3
Cheese-making Experiments	414 2 10	—	414 2 10
Poultry Industry, . . . .	479 9 3	256 2 2	223 7 1
Potatoes, . . . . .	272 7 9	—	272 7 9
Horticulture, . . . . .	460 7 7	—	460 7 7
Tobacco . . . . .	9 10 9	—	9 10 9
Purchase of New Implements for Experiments, . . . .	13 8 10	—	13 8 10
Technical Aid to Industries (Dead Meat Trade, &c.), . .	703 18 9	—	703 18 9
Sundry Experiments, . . .	129 6 5	44 4 11	85 1 6
Employer's Contributions under National Insurance Act, . . . . .	1 17 5	—	1 17 5
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>2,533 12 10</b>	<b>300 7 1</b>	<b>2,233 5 9</b>

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENBOWMENT FUNN) for the  
Year ended 31st March, 1915.

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Journal &amp; Leaflets, Cookery Notes, Bee Manual, &amp;c., . .</i>	<i>278 13 9</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>278 13 9</i>
Technical and Clerical As- sistance, . . . . .	4,342 9 3	—	4,342 9 3
Motor Service, . . . . .	96 9 5	—	96 9 5
Circulating School Exhibits, Erection of Notice Boards, carriage of leaflets, &c., . .	356 11 9	—	356 11 9
Railway, &c., Rates inquiries, Travelling of candidates tes- ted for appointments, . . .	9 10 9	—	9 10 9
Libraries, . . . . .	745 6 7	—	745 6 7
Law Charges (execution of loan bonds, &c.), . . . .	75 12 4	—	75 12 4
Employer's Liability In- surance, . . . . .	35 18 1	—	35 18 1
Expenses of entertaining Commissions, &c., . . . .	12 16 2	0 2 6	12 13 8
Civic Exhibition, . . . .	159 16 5	17 16 2	142 0 3
General, . . . . .	79 2 10	—	79 2 10
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>1,693 6 3</b>	<b>*901 7 4</b>	<b>791 18 11</b>
	27 6 4	11 10 9	15 15 7
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>7 912 19 11</b>	<b>930 16 9</b>	<b>6,982 3 2</b>

\* Including £750 from Technical Instruction Funds.

## SUMMARY OF LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1915.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1914.		Loans issued in 1914-15.		Principal repaid in 1914-15.	Interest received in 1914-15.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1915	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bells.	399	7,583 19 8	217	5,425 2 0	5,135 8 0	201 2 7	582	7,375 13 8
For the purchase of Wharfedale.	161	5,405 17 6	17	893 6 8	2,226 17 3	139 2 10	98	4,272 6 11
For Agricultural Credit Societies.	90	6,513 0 0	—	—	1,534 0 0	186 15 0	73	4,979 0 0
For the erection of Farming.	607	7,842 12 5	74	1,063 0 0	1,431 2 11	232 1 9	643	7,214 9 6
For the purchase of Agricultural Implements.	686	7,623 1 0	326	3,469 14 0	2,860 14 11	251 7 10	683	6,432 0 1
For Industrial Development.	2	478 5 8	1	400 0 0	21 13 5	1 3 11	2	858 12 3
For erection of Village Halls.	7	1,639 10 0	—	—	202 19 0	29 1 6	7	1,457 0 0
For repainting & equipping Scotch Mills.	9	1,130 0 0	—	125 0 0	143 0 0	21 14 5	9	1,112 0 0
For Grooving.	2	542 10 0	8	231 0 0	67 4 0	17 15 4	17	753 6 0
Repairs of Drying Kiln.	1	16 0 0	—	—	—	—	1	16 0 0
For erection of Hay Stacks.	11	306 15 3	50	1,580 17 0	245 2 11	9 6 5	61	1,032 9 4
Chicken rearing equipment.	3	59 3 0	—	—	14 3 0	1 8 9	3	45 0 0
For repairs, &c., of Meat Mills.	—	—	1	25 0 0	—	—	1	25 0 0
Total.	3235	39,187 14 6	704	12,402 19 8	14,531 18 5	1,090 0 4	3230	38,058 17 9

## SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND LOANS:

Amount of Promissory Notes outstanding on 31st March, 1915, £13,041 8 9 representing 340 loans, including 4 Development Fund Loans amounting to £4,922 8 10.

## BULLS SOLD UNDER SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS:

Maximum sum outstanding for 95 bulls sold, £1,194 0 0

reducible if certain conditions are complied with to 523 0 0

ADVANCE TO COMMITTEE OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, 250 0 0

LOAN FOR EXPERIMENTS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION (Development Fund), 8,000 0 0

## LOANS WRITTEN OFF AS IRRECOVERABLE IN THE YEAR

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund . . . . . 264 11 8 including Interest

## STATEMENT OF SECURITIES HELD ON 31st MARCH, 1915.

## FUND FOR WHICH SECURITIES HELD.

	Face Value	
	£ s. d.	
Local Loans Stock . . . . .	35,900 0 0	Endowment
Guaranteed Land Stock 2½% . . . . .	67,852 12 4	ditto.
Guaranteed 2½% Stock, 1903 . . . . .	38,593 19 1	ditto.
Consols . . . . .	20,000 0 0	ditto.
Total . . . . .	£151,446 11 5	

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

## COUNCIL AND BOARDS, 1915.

- I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.  
Arranged according to Counties, &c.
- II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.
- III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.
- IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

## I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1915.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]  
Arranged according to Counties, &c.

### LEINSTER (36 MEMBERS).

*Members appointed by County Councils.*

- Carlow.*—Hanlon, Patrick, Grangeforth, Carlow.  
Kavanagh, Walter M.M., J.P., D.L., Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
- Dublin.*—Dunne, Michael, J.P., The Leas, Swords, Co. Dublin.  
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
- Kildare.*—Minch, Matthew J., J.P., Clonfadda, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.  
Wolfe, George, J.P., Forenaughts, Naas, Co. Kildare.
- Kilkenny.*—Butler, John, J.P., Minauna, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.  
Dooley, James G., Hoodsgrrove, Rosbercon, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
- King's Co.*—Horan, Michael J., J.P., Mile Tree House, Birr, King's County.  
Moore, Mathew, Garr, Rhode, Edenderry, King's County.
- Longford.*—Garahan, Hugh, J.P., Creevaghbeg, Ballymahon, Co. Longford.  
Reynolds, Henry, Ballinaloe, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
- Louth.*—Dolan, Joseph, Gaulstown, Dunleer, Co. Louth.  
McCarthy, James, J.P., Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
- Meath.*—Everard, Colonel Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.  
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
- Queen's Co.*—Aird, James J., J.P., Maryborough, Queen's Co.  
Conroy, James, Forrest House, Mountrath, Queen's Co.
- Westmeath.*—Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P., Curristown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.  
Downes, Robert, Russelstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
- Wexford.*—Bolger, John, J.P., Ferns, Co. Wexford.  
Peacocks, Charles H., J.P., Belmont, Wexford.
- Wicklow.*—Carey, Patrick J., J.P., Tomanierin, Anghrim, Co. Wicklow.  
Cogan, Denis J., 115 Thomas Street, Dublin.

*Members appointed by the Department.*

Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.  
 Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., J.P., D.L., M.P., Ballynastragh,  
 Gorey, Co. Wexford.  
 Farrell, James P., M.P., Longford.  
 French, Peter, J.P., M.P., Bridgetown, Wexford.  
 Field, William, M.P., Blackrock, Co. Dublin.  
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.  
 Granard, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., Castle Forbes, Co.  
 Longford.  
 Loftus, Captain John E. B., J.P., Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny.  
 Massereene and Ferrard, The Right Hon. Viscount, D.S.O., J.P., Oriel  
 Temple, Collon, Co. Louth.  
 Murphy, George F., J.P., The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.  
 Ronaldson, William R., J.P., Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.  
 Wallace, Hugh, 23 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

## ULSTER (27 MEMBERS).

*Members appointed by County Councils.*

*Antrim.*—M'Cance, J. S. F., J.P., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.  
 Patrick, Captain John, J.P., Dunminning, Glarryford, Co.  
 Antrim.  
*Armagh.*—M'Clure, Thomas A., J.P., Rose Lodge, Killylea, Co. Armagh.  
 Sinton, Alfred H., Laurel Vale, Tandragee, Co. Armagh.  
*Cavan.*—Cassidy, Anthony, J.P., Moneak, Blacklion, Co. Cavan.  
 M'Kenna, T. P., J.P., Mullagh, Kells.  
*Donegal.*—Callaghan, Francis, J.P., Castlebane, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.  
 Gallagher, Wm., J.P., Castlefinn, Co. Donegal.  
*Down.*—Dickson, J. Hill, J.P., Ardmore, Ballygowan, Belfast.  
 Sharman-Crawford, Col. R. G., J.P., D.L., M.P., Crawfordsburn,  
 Co. Down.  
*Fermanagh.*—Crumley, Patrick, J.P., D.L., M.P., Enniskillen, Co. Fer-  
 managh.  
 Porter, John Porter, J.P., D.L., Belleisle, Lisbellaw, Co.  
 Fermanagh.  
*Londonderry.*—Barrie, Hugh T., J.P., M.P., Manor House, Coleraine, Co.  
 Londonderry.  
 Keenan, John, J.P., Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. London-  
 derry.  
*Monaghan.*—Toal, Thomas, J.P., Smithboro', Monaghan.  
 Ua Ciarnin, Rev. Lorean, P.P., Rockcorry, Co. Monaghan.  
*Tyrone.*—Montgomery, H. de F., J.P., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown,  
 Co. Tyrone.  
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

*Members appointed by the Department.*

Baillie, William, Martray Manor, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone.  
 Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalkey, Co. Meath.  
 Boyd, R. N., Carrall, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim.  
 Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.  
 Cowdy, Frederick C., Edenderry Lodge, Banbridge, Co. Down.  
 Davison, Joseph, Bellaghy, Co. Londonderry.  
 Gallagher, Edward, J.P., Ballyoolman, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.  
 Macafee, Thomas, J.P., Curryviskan House, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.  
 Sheils, Michael, J.P., Summerhill Park, Bangor, Co. Down.

## MUNSTER (24 MEMBERS).

*Members appointed by County Councils.*

- Clare*.—Mescal, Michael, J.P., Dromelthy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.  
 O'Regan, James, J.P., The Square, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.
- Cork*.—Barry, M. K., J.P., Newmarket, Co. Cork.  
 Coreoran, Timothy, J.P., Ballyduhig, Ballygarvan, Cork.  
 O'Gorman, David Leo, J.P., Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.  
 Sheehy, Timothy, J.P., Market Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- Kerry*.—Nolan, Michael J., J.P., Moyvane House, Newtownsandus, Co. Kerry.  
 O'Shea, James, J.P., Muckross, Killarney, Co. Kerry.
- Limerick*.—Bourke, John, Duckstown, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.  
 Gubbins, William R., J.P., Cush House, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
- Tipperary, N.R.*—Duggan, Thomas, J.P., The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.  
 Ryan, Hugh P., Roskeen, Thurles.
- Tipperary, S.R.*—Moclair, Patrick, J.P., Ballinree House, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.  
 Slattery, Michael, J.P., Killork, Listonagh, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
- Waterford*.—Nugent, Edmund, J.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.  
 Power, Thomas, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

*Members appointed by the Department.*

- Cummins, Edmund, J.P., Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.  
 Dwyer, Joseph, J.P., Barnagree House, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
- Kelly*, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- M'Donald, Wm., J.P., Laharen, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
- Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L., Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
- O'Connell, Patrick, J.P., Killumney House, Ovens, Cork.
- O'Mara, Stephen, Strand House, Limerick.
- Willington, James, J.P., St. Kieran's, Rathcabbin, Birr.

## CONNACHT (15 MEMBERS).

*Members appointed by County Councils.*

- Galway*.—Conroy, Patrick D., J.P., Garafin, Rossmuck, Co. Galway.  
 Lohan, John, Menlough, Ballinasloe.
- Leitrim*.—Flynn, Patrick, J.P., Carrick-on-Shannon.  
 Manly, Rev. P. J., C.C., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
- Mayo*.—Costello, P. J., J.P., Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.  
 Morrin, Daniel, J.P., Foxford, Co. Mayo.
- Roscommon*.—Galvin, John, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.  
 MacGuire, James P., J.P., Ruskey, Dromed, Co. Leitrim.
- Sligo*.—Harte, Bernard, J.P., Grange, Co. Sligo.  
 O'Dowd, John, J.P., M.P., Dethi House, Bunnasadden, Co. Sligo.

*Members appointed by the Department.*

- Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., H.M.L., Clonbrock, Ahaseragh, Co. Galway.
- Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A., Clooncahir, Lough Rynn, R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.

Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart., J.P., D.L., Lissadell, Sligo.  
 Mulligan, Rev. Philip J., P.P., Carracastle, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.  
 Wallace, Robert P., J.P., Cloanmorris, Dramod, Co. Leitrim.

## II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members).\* *One vacancy.*

Bourke, John, Duckstown, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*  
 Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Dale, Alderman Henry, J.P., Riverview House, Sunday's Well, Cork. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Downes, Robert, Russellstown, Mullingar. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*  
 Everard, Col. Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Naven, Co. Meath. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart., D.L., Lissadell, Sligo. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*  
 M'Cance, John S. F., J.P., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*  
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*  
 O'Farrell, John D., Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*  
 O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*

## III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members).\*

Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalkey, Co. Meath. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*  
 Beattie, Andrew, J.P., D.L., 46 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*  
 Daly, Very Rev. Canon, D.D., P.P., Lavagh, Ballymote, Co. Sligo. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Dunn, Christopher J., J.P., Hotel Metropole, Cork. *Appointed by the Department.*  
 Evans, Rev. Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A., F.I.H., St. Helen's, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by Commissioners of National Education.*  
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*  
 Johnston, Sir John Barr, J.P., Crawford Square, Londonderry. *Appointed by Londonderry County Borough Council.*  
 Macartney, William, J.P., Dunavon Private Road, Oldpark, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*  
 Mahon, Patrick, 31 Ballybough Road, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*  
 M'Bride, Francis, J.P., 39 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines. *Appointed by Joint Committee of the County Dublin Urban Districts.*  
 M'Clelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Department.*

\* By Section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are *ex-officio* Members of the Board.

- Mercier, Alderman Samuel T., J.P., 2 Mount Clifton, Cliftonville Road, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
- Moore, Alderman W. J., J.P., Maureen Cottage, Andersonstown, Belfast. *Appointed by the Department.*
- O Ceallaigh, Seaghan T., 27 Upper Rutland Street, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*
- O'Dea, The Most Rev. Thomas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Galway, Mount St. Mary's, Galway. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*
- O'Donovan, Right Worshipful Alderman Philip, Mayor of Limerick, 8 Barrington Street, Limerick. *Appointed by Limerick County Borough Council.*
- Power, Thomas, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
- Sisk, Richard, 2 Evergreen Villas, Evergreen Road, Cork. *Appointed by Cork County Borough Council.*
- Starkie, The Rt. Hon. William J. M., P.C., M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin. *Appointed by Intermediate Education Board.*
- Taylor, Alexander, 131A Donagall Street, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*

#### IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION. [[

(5 Members.)

- Russell, The Right Hon. T. W., P.C., M.P., Vice-President of the Department, *Chairman*, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin. *Ex-officio.*
- Starkie, The Right Hon. William J. M., P.C., M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Commissioners of National Education.*
- Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Intermediate Education Board.*
- McClelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Board of Technical Instruction.*
- Gill, T. P., Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin. *Appointed by the Agricultural Board.*



# AGRICULTURE APPENDICES.

RETURN showing the Number of Instructors, &c., employed in each County in connection with Agricultural Schemes during the year 1914-1915.

County.	Agriculture.	Poultry-keeping only.	Poultry-keeping and Butter-making.	Butter-making only.	Horticulture only.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping.	Bee-keeping only.
Antrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Armagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Carlow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cavan, . . .	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Clare, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Cork, . . .	5	1	2	1	-	5	-
Donegal, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Down, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
Dublin, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fermanagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Galway, . . .	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Kerry, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Kildare, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kilkenny, . . .	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
King's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Leitrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Limerick, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Londonderry, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Longford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Louth, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mayo, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	2	-
Meath, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Monaghan, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
Queen's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Roscommon, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Sligo, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tipperary (N R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
„ (S.R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tyrone, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Waterford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Westmeath, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wexford, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Wicklow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
	*46	13	27	11	2	39	3

\*Two of these Instructors each served part of the year in two different Counties, only forty-five Instructors being actually employed.

TABLE showing by Counties the Agricultural Schemes adopted  
tember, 1915; and the amount allocated from the joint fund

County.	Itiner- ant In- struction in Agri- culture.	Winter Agricultural Classes.	Scholar- ships	Poultry Keeping.	Butter- making.	Horti- culture and Bee- keeping.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim, . . . .	370	100	(h) 975	405	60	460
Armagh, . . . .	430	100	—	348	—	436
Carlow, . . . .	353	35	—	(i) 275	18	190
Cavan, . . . .	(a) 455	50	—	533	175	325
Clare, . . . .	595	80	—	445	200	225
Cork, . . . .	1,805	270	160	1,272	252	1,147
Donegal, . . . .	365	100	180	592	133	184
Down, . . . .	430	150	322	610	170	471
Dublin, . . . .	250	—	—	221	—	180
Fermanagh, . . . .	330	—	—	424	—	280
Galway, . . . .	670	100	150	920	200	250
Kerry, . . . .	665	100	200	(i) 928	30	235
Kildare, . . . .	390	60	90	(i) 345	25	282
Kilkenny, . . . .	645	90	40	(i) 377	—	280
King's, . . . .	368	40	40	(i) 355	20	223
Leitrim, . . . .	(b) 525	20	—	281	75	179
Limerick, . . . .	(c) 903	60	60	440	—	226
Londonderry, . . . .	370	100	200	408	165	211
Longford, . . . .	235	20	—	(i) 331	—	205
Louth, . . . .	420	75	—	412	190	245
Mayo, . . . .	738	60	120	750	160	435
Meath, . . . .	(d) 575	—	160	450	150	222
Monaghan, . . . .	520	—	—	404	115	230
Queen's, . . . .	380	50	90	(i) 377	—	188
Roscommon, . . . .	(e) 812	40	200	490	169	235
Sligo, . . . .	(f) 420	40	80	260	105	235
Tipperary, N.R., . . . .	406	130	130	(i) 363	45	240
Tipperary, S.R., . . . .	465	120	165	(i) 374	15	240
Tyrone, . . . .	665	165	180	435	115	270
Waterford, . . . .	400	40	20	(i) 357	55	205
Westmeath, . . . .	(g) 360	45	150	483	201	196
Wexford, . . . .	405	60	60	420	177	351
Wicklow, . . . .	402	50	—	(i) 360	25	212
Totals, . . . .	17,172	2,350	3,772	15,415	3,047	9,493

(a) Includes £40 for Ploughing Demonstrator.

(b) Includes £195 for Tillage Demonstrators.

(c) Includes £253 for Tillage Demonstrators.

(d) Includes £165 for Agricultural Overseers.

(e) Includes £160 for Ploughing Demonstrators.

(f) Includes £25 for Ploughing Demonstrator.

(g) Includes £24 for Tillage Demonstrator.

(h) For upkeep of Antrim Agricultural School, Greenmount.

(i) Includes Buttermaking.

by the several County Committees for the year ended 30th Sep-  
for the purposes of each Scheme.

Cottage and Farm Prizes.	Live Stock.	Sub- sidies to Shows.	Miscel- laneous Allo- cations.	General Admin- istration.	Totals.	County.
£	£	£	£	£	£	
115	1,285	285	—	460	4,515	Antrim
—	560	—	(j) 90	355	2,319	Armagh
—	278	85	—	180	1,414	Carlow
290	680	194	—	320	3,022	Cavan
520	750	210	—	285	3,310	Clare
790	1,895	725	(j) 70	725	9,111	Cork
320	842	180	(k) 470	395	3,761	Donegal
440	1,385	385	—	500	4,863	Down
—	647	165	(l) 30	220	1,713	Dublin
120	545	150	—	205	2,054	Fermanagh
550	905	250	(m) 50	270	4,315	Galway
360	1,010	200	—	400	4,128	Kerry
250	505	144	(k) 100	500	2,691	Kildare
120	670	209	—	300	2,731	Kilkenny
—	454	130	—	275	1,905	King's
200	375	107	—	191	1,953	Leitrim
220	905	250	—	440	3,554	Limerick
235	720	205	—	395	3,009	Londonderry
94	315	120	(n) 35	188	1,543	Longford
112	344	94	—	310	2,202	Louth
513	745	213	(k) 50	360	4,144	Mayo
610	800	223	—	360	3,559	Meath
180	568	162	(j) 100	235	2,514	Monaghan
165	480	137	(o) 60	280	2,207	Queen's
275	575	160	—	250	3,206	Roscommon
150	420	120	—	230	2,060	Sligo
160	561	155	—	370	2,560	Tipperary, N.R.
278	879	240	—	380	3,156	Tipperary, S.R.
360	1,090	300	—	440	4,020	Tyrone
75	588	105	—	305	2,150	Waterford
308	600	170	(o) 90	250	2,853	Westmeath
100	794	277	(p) 400	320	3,364	Wexford
115	504	144	(o) 50	310	2,172	Wicklow
8,025	23,674	6,494	1,595	11,004	102,078	Totals

- (j) Flax Scheme.  
(k) Forestry Scheme.  
(l) Towards cost of Trees for Cottagers.  
(m) Subsidy to Mt. Bellew Farmers' Club.  
(n) For purchase of Knapsack Sprayers.  
(o) For Bacon Curing.  
(p) For Veterinary Dispensaries.



TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts and County Boroughs.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	From Endowment.	(a) From other Sources.	Total.	
<b>MUNSTER.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CLARE: Ennis Urban District, Kilrush " }	694 16 2	359 19 2	1,054 15 5	306 13 7
COUNTY CORK: Clonakilty Urban District, Fernoy " " Kinsale " " Macroom " " Mallow " " Midleton " " Skibbereen " " Youghal " "	1,770 9 5	1,171 19 0	2,942 8 5	2,388 7 10
Queensdown " . . .	365 19 7	625 13 4	991 12 11	92 0 0
CORK COUNTY BOROUGH: . . .	(a) 2,277 16 1	5,820 10 3	8,098 6 4	(b) 1,476 1 4
COUNTY KERRY: Listowel Urban District, Tralee " . . .	954 5 10 596 5 3	171 8 5 899 12 6	1,125 14 3 1,495 17 9	456 7 8 133 6 8
COUNTY LIMERICK: . . .	305 19 8	298 0 8	604 0 4	215 0 0
LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH: . . .	(b) 1,144 5 11	1,667 8 7	2,811 14 6	(b) 390 18 9
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING): Nenagh Urban District, Templemore " " Thurles " "	627 6 7	167 15 10	795 2 5	307 7 5
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING): Carrick-on-Suir Urban District, Cashel " " Clonmel " "	415 9 4 501 18 10	179 1 5 764 10 6	594 10 9 1,266 9 4	401 6 2 79 15 0
Tipperary Joint Urban and Rural District,	416 13 3	137 18 3	554 9 6	273 5 9
COUNTY WATERFORD: Dungarvan Urban District, }	429 0 4	190 15 1	619 15 5	569 10 4
WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH: . . .	(a) 815 18 0	1,206 6 6	2,021 4 6	(b) 176 16 0
Totals for Munster, . . .	11,226 4 4	13,634 17 6	24,861 1 10	7,166 17 0

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1914-15 not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1913-14 have been included under this head.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1915.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued

Names of Counties, Urban Districts and County Boroughs.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	From Endowment	(a) From other Sources.	Total	
ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM:				
Ballyclare Urban District,	445 9 8	645 7 10	1,090 17 6	538 6 6
Portrush ..				
Ballymena	490 11 0	1,306 13 4	1,797 4 4	135 0 0
Ballymoney Joint Urban and	199 16 1	694 2 0	893 18 1	174 0 0
Rural District,				
Carrickfergus Urban District,	198 5 11	241 17 1	440 3 0	59 10 1
Larne ..	348 17 4	417 15 7	766 12 11	169 11 6
Lisburn ..	(b) 550 0 0	—	550 0 0	119 9 9
BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH:	(c) 11,495 8 9	9,935 4 6	21,430 13 3	(c) 6,504 11 0
COUNTY ARMAGH:				
Armagh Urban District,	152 7 4	135 5 5	287 12 9	309 0 0
Lurgan ..	336 15 3	365 19 5	742 14 8	87 13 5
Portadown ..	(d) 559 0 3	(d) 439 15 1	998 15 4	110 5 8
	488 19 0	1,003 3 0	1,492 2 0	112 0 0
COUNTY CLAVAN:				
Clavan Urban District,	291 2 4	317 15 5	508 17 9	294 19 3
Cootehill ..				
Co. DUBLIN:				
Letterkenny Urban District,	410 13 4	638 19 4	1,049 14 8	317 4 4
COUNTY DOWN:				
Donaghadee Urban District	606 3 1	647 11 7	1,253 14 8	(c) 1,680 0 0
Newcastle ..				
Warrenpoint ..				
Banbridge ..	210 6 11	259 11 7	469 18 6	55 8 6
Bangor ..	335 3 11	205 0 9	540 4 8	235 1 9
Dromore ..	79 2 7	74 17 0	153 19 7	26 0 0
Holywood ..	196 9 9	101 7 0	297 16 9	55 12 0
Newry ..	564 11 3	451 0 4	1,015 11 7	140 0 0
Newtownards ..	396 11 1	218 8 3	614 19 4	58 17 11
COUNTY FERMANAGH:				
Kesh Urban District,	361 17 8	276 4 10	638 2 6	409 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY:				
Lisnagadee Urban District,	442 14 5	601 6 6	1,044 0 11	444 12 10
Coleraine ..	379 10 9	495 14 2	875 4 11	107 0 0
LONDONDERRY COUNTY BOROUGH:	(c) 1,211 9 10	1,707 12 1	2,919 1 11	(c) 470 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN:				
Carrickmacross Urban District,	344 17 6	249 4 9	594 2 3	322 8 10
Castleblayney ..				
Clones ..				
Monaghan ..				
COUNTY TYRONE:				
Cookstown Urban District,	763 8 10	701 13 2	1,465 2 0	575 0 6
Dungannon ..				
Omagh ..				
Strabane ..				
Totals for Ulster,	22,359 15 10	22,031 10 0	44,391 5 10	13,385 12 4

(a) The attendance grants, payable in respect of the Session 1914-15, not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1913-14 have been included under this head.

(b) Includes a special equipment grant of £400.

(c) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1915.

(d) Includes contributions of £22 2s. 3d. and £165 19s. 6d., respectively, towards a separate scheme for girls.

(e) Includes special grants of £870 from the accumulated funds of the Co. Down Committee of Agriculture.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &amp;c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts and County Boroughs	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates
	From Endowment	(a) From other Sources	Total	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONNACHT.				
COUNTY GALWAY: }				
Ballinasloe Urban District,	514 4 5	653 8 1	1,167 12 6	935 2 0
Galway .	653 4 3	417 14 6	1,075 18 9	231 5 0
COUNTY LEINSTER: .	297 16 11	234 6 3	532 3 2	200 0 0
COUNTY MAYO: }				
Ballina Urban District,	585 9 5	343 0 6	928 9 11	434 8 5
Castlebar ..				
Westport ..				
COUNTY ROSCOMMON: .	287 5 11	325 8 2	612 14 1	309 0 0
COUNTY SLIGO: . . .	155 16 8	238 0 8	394 3 4	222 0 6
Sligo Urban District, .	522 15 6	774 14 3	1,297 9 9	90 0 0
Totals for Connacht,	3,021 13 1	2,986 18 5	6,008 11 6	2,432 15 5
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, .	20,066 9 11	10,991 4 1	31,057 14 0	11,641 7 0
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, .	11,226 4 4	13,654 17 6	24,881 1 10	7,166 17 0
TOTALS FOR ULSTER, .	22,259 15 10	22,031 10 0	44,291 5 10	13,385 12 4
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT, .	3,021 13 1	2,986 18 5	6,008 11 6	2,432 15 5
TOTALS FOR IRELAND, .	57,474 3 2	49,664 10 0	107,138 13 2	34,626 12 3

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1914-15 not having been fully determined the grants for the Session 1913-14 have been included under this head.

LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, showing the Grants under the by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1914 Year, 1st August, 1913—31st July, 1914.

(See also Statement of Grants paid during the Financial Year, 1913-14 in respect of

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a), of the Programme							Grant.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.							
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.				Total.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.			
LEINSTER.									
Co. CARLOW.									
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 2 4
—	Bagenalstown: Rural Science Class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6516	Bagenalstown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7087	Borris: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6384	Carlow: Presentation Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6817	Carlow: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6407	Lislahinch: Convent of Mercy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7086	Lislahinch: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6356	Tullow: Bridgeline Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Tullow: Rural Science Class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6318	Tullow: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7085	Tynekeash: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN:									
6542	Balbriggan: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7008	Balbriggan: Royal Veterinary College of Ireland.	—	46	32	27	18	117	650 17 3	—
6611	Balbriggan: Technical School.	—	15	9	4	2	32	56 2 7	—
6280	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, St. Hilary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6248	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School.	6	41	9	6	1	74	163 15 0	—
6007	Cabra: St. Mary's Dominican Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7073	Dalkey: Technical School.	3	12	—	—	—	21	28 17 9	—
6163	Kingsdown: Municipal Technical School.	—	64	33	11	9	18	292 9 4	—
7018	Miltown: Leinster School of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6108	Rathfarnham: Municipal Technical Institute.	43	282	76	25	2	461	762 18 0	—
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School.	—	71	40	11	10	133	276 9 7	—
6543	Skerries: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN OF DUBLIN:									
6159	Alexandra College: School of Housecraft and Secretarial Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6148	Christian Brothers' Training College, Marino.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond St.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7030	Church of Ireland Training College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6010	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	32	676	161	29	18	973	2,544 11 0	—
7075	College of Modern Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7017	Dental Hospital.	—	8	14	24	9	55	448 10 6	—
6736	Dun Emer Industry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7074	Inchmore Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7018	Leinster College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7047	Mulborough Street Training College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7013	Schools of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons.	—	78	65	31	21	185	736 14 9	—
Co. KILDARE:									
6795	Athy: Technical School.	8	41	10	—	1	66	40 17 8	—
6442	Nass: Technical School.	23	55	15	5	—	88	138 1 4	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. KILKENNY:									
6158	Georgetown: Bridgeline Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6097	Kilkenny: City Technical School.	—	17	5	—	2	26	75 17 6	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KING'S COUNTY:									
6609	Birr: Technical School.	14	51	2	—	—	70	80 18 1	—
6508	Tullamore: Technical School.	15	19	6	2	—	44	79 11 1	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## II.

conditions of the Programme for Technical Schools and Classes made—31st March, 1915, in respect of Instruction given during the Academic

Special Classes in First Aid to the Injured, etc.—Table III., p. 152.)

Classes conducted under Section II (b), of the Programme.		Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.		Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.	Total Grant.	School No.
No. of Students.	Grant.	Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students.				
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	III.	9	24 15 0	—	9	24 15 0
—	—	III.	10	29 7 6	—	10	29 7 6
—	—	III.	15	38 3 0	—	15	38 3 0
—	—	III.	15	28 1 0	—	15	28 1 0
—	—	III.	10	19 4 9	—	10	19 4 9
—	—	III.	10	18 0 2	—	10	18 0 2
63	25 1 9	III.	20	33 5 0	—	83	58 6 9
—	—	III.	6	11 3 0	—	6	11 3 0
—	—	III.	11	24 7 6	—	11	24 7 6
—	—	III.	15	36 4 6	—	15	36 4 6
—	—	III.	8	11 7 6	—	8	11 7 6
—	—	III.	15	30 6 9	—	15	30 6 9
—	—	III.	11	25 10 0	—	11	25 10 0
195	122 15 7	—	—	—	—	195	122 15 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	45 5 10	—	—	—	—	67	45 5 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	117	660 17 3
93	34 12 3	—	—	—	214	125	100 14 10
—	—	III.	3	18 9 0	—	3	18 9 0
89	32 14 2	—	—	—	255	143	196 9 2
—	—	III.	7	37 4 0	—	7	37 4 0
24	13 16 9	—	—	—	79	45	42 14 6
187	121 10 4	—	—	—	437	325	413 19 8
—	—	III.	15	39 2 1	—	15	39 2 1
—	—	III.	11	55 4 6	—	11	55 4 6
185	84 9 10	—	—	—	927	646	347 7 10
27	24 18 9	—	—	—	196	180	401 8 4
63	46 3 1	—	—	—	—	63	46 3 1
184	88 14 10	—	—	—	—	184	38 14 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	155 7 6	—	—	—	—	49	155 7 6
—	—	III.	23	154 11 6	—	114	217 5 6
—	—	VI.	36	62 14 0	—	10	63 0 0
—	—	III.	10	63 0 0	—	136	365 5 11
—	—	VI.	135	365 5 11	—	1,324	3,117 4 2
851	672 13 2	—	—	—	2,153	60	121 11 0
—	—	III.	60	131 11 0	—	55	445 10 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	160 10 0
—	—	IV.	16	160 10 0	—	14	7 13 2
14	7 13 2	—	—	—	—	62	250 7 5
—	—	III.	62	250 7 5	—	296	749 13 4
—	—	VI.	296	749 13 4	—	153	736 14 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	8 3 2	III.	5	6 13 10	143	84	106 14 8
14	5 16 8	III.	13	28 1 5	195	113	171 19 5
324	70 2 6	—	—	—	—	124	70 2 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	III.	13	28 4 3	—	13	28 0 3
83	43 16 1	—	—	—	239	119	319 13 7
191	118 1 0	—	—	—	—	191	118 1 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	7 12 6	—	—	—	143	84	88 10 7
31	12 5 1	III.	13	16 16 0	185	95	114 19 2
308	145 13 2	IV.	7	15 7 0	—	208	145 13 2

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II.(a) of the Programme.									Total	Grand
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.										
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Teachers attending ordinary classes.				
1st yr.	2nd yr.		3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.								
LEINSTER.—con.												
	Co. LONGFORD.											2 5 4
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. LOUTH:											
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	7	59	28	6	17	17	138	243	4 2		
6418	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	12	71	35	7	—	23	145	253	6 2		
6418	Dunleer: Rural Science Class, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7042	Omagh: St. Brigid's College of Irish, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. MEATH:											
6914	Navan: Technical School, . . . . .	—	21	1	—	—	—	22	38	18 1		
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:											
	Maryborough: Rural Science Class, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6917	Maryborough: Technical School, . . . . .	4	28	13	—	—	4	49	75	13 10		
6835	Stradbally: Presentation Convent, Residential School of Domestic Training . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. WESTMIDLAND:											
6376	Athlone: Technical School, . . . . .	6	51	9	—	—	8	74	81	6 1		
6406	Moate: Convent of Mercy, Residential School of Domestic Training, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7018	Mullingar: Leinster College of Irish, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6526	Mullingar: Loreto Convent, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6806	Mullingar: Technical School, . . . . .	3	16	1	1	—	2	22	19	1 1		
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. WEXFORD:											
6629	Enniscorthy: Technical School, . . . . .	16	57	6	—	—	2	81	110	7 4		
6919	Kilmore: Residential School of Domestic Training, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6720	New Ross: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	7	17	1	—	—	3	28	36	9 11		
6753	Newtownbarr: St. Mary's Convent, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7090	Newtownbarr: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School, . . . . .	14	19	8	3	3	16	63	81	10 11		
7082	Wexford: Loreto Convent School of Housecraft, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. WICKLOW:											
6697	Arklow: Technical School, . . . . .	—	15	3	—	—	—	18	38	12 4		
6457	Bray: Technical School, . . . . .	15	25	6	—	—	—	47	77	19 7		
6702	Wicklow: Technical School, . . . . .	2	19	—	3	—	2	26	35	1 3		
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, . . . . .	245	1,853	563	194	114	210	3,292	7,789	1 18		
MUNSTER.												
	Co. CLARE:											
7043	Carrigrohilly: O'Carry College of Irish, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	— Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Co. CORK:											
6972	Ballinacorney: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7057	Ballinacorney: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7057	Ballinacorney: Munster College of Irish, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6761	Ballyvonnare: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6424	Baltimore: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6603	Bandon: Technical School, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	4	3 3		
6705	Bantry: Technical School, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	5 1		
6712	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6010	Charleville: Technical School, . . . . .	—	10	—	—	—	1	11	3	8 3		
6467	Coblishilly: Technical School, . . . . .	9	—	1	—	1	5	16	16	11 7		
7034	Coochford: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6671	Deerpark: Technical School, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	13	0 4		
7083	Driniscarra: Technical Classes, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## AND CLASSES—continued.

Classes conducted under Section 11. (b) of the Programme.		Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.		Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committee of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.	Total Grant.	School No.
No. of Students.	Grant.	Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students.	Grant.			
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
146	75 7 3	—	—	—	—	146	75 7 3
115	65 0 0	III.	4	2 9 6	465	252	450 13 3
94	55 14 3	III.	42	106 3 1	391	284	445 3 6
—	—	III.	7	23 14 9	—	7	23 14 9
67	37 10 3	III.	38	91 16 9	—	38	91 16 9
39	22 14 6	III.	11	9 15 0	129	72	71 7 3
207	109 1 9	—	—	—	—	207	109 1 9
—	—	III.	26	78 12 6	—	26	78 12 6
15	13 1 8	III.	4	3 13 6	119	48	91 3 0
18	270 2 9	—	—	—	—	18	270 2 9
244	153 1 6	—	—	—	—	244	153 1 6
49	17 13 6	III.	12	13 10 0	231	135	112 9 6
15	219 13 6	—	—	—	—	15	219 13 6
—	—	III.	23	54 16 6	—	23	54 16 6
74	41 1 3	III.	3	7 13 0	195	3	7 13 0
146	94 6 10	—	—	—	—	96	60 3 0
81	13 16 5	—	—	—	233	146	94 6 10
24	225 8 3	—	—	—	—	112	123 3 0
44	26 15 4	III.	12	11 2 9	159	26	225 8 3
—	—	III.	13	32 15 0	—	84	74 8 2
33	25 16 8	III.	8	7 7 0	233	18	32 15 0
10	43 8 3	—	—	—	—	8	7 7 0
150	107 10 1	—	—	—	—	116	107 7 7
49	33 7 3	—	—	—	—	10	43 8 3
22	11 12 11	—	—	—	129	150	107 10 1
34	23 0 0	—	—	—	151	67	63 19 7
66	40 12 11	—	—	—	105	69	89 12 6
4,563	3,531 10 5	—	1,143	2,956 4 7	—	66	40 12 11
494	310 7 7	III.	60	203 8 0	—	60	203 8 0
11	5 9 6	—	—	—	—	494	310 7 7
1	0 5 6	—	—	—	—	11	5 9 6
12	15 17 9	III.	46	113 10 9	—	1	0 5 6
15	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	46	113 10 9
11	6 3 3	—	—	—	—	12	15 17 9
14	13 5 3	—	—	—	—	15	1 0 0
10	5 6 1	III.	10	25 9 0	70	16	1 0 0
9	6 11 8	—	—	—	74	15	10 8 4
10	8 16 8	—	—	—	—	22	22 10 8
4	4 8 8	—	—	—	—	10	25 9 0
6	2 4 0	—	—	—	—	21	8 14 4
11	—	—	—	—	—	25	23 3 3
		—	—	—	—	10	8 16 6
		—	—	—	—	8	17 9 0
		—	—	—	—	6	2 4 0

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL.

		Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme									
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.									
School No.	Name of School.	Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Total	Grand.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending Ordinary Classes.				
MUNSTER con.—Co. CORK.—con.											
6044	Dunmanway Convent of Charity, St. Mary's.	—	4	1	2	—	—	7	4	19 7 6	
6044	Dunmanway: St. Mary's Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6612	Dunmanway: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent.	—	21	8	4	4	9	46	161 11 5		
6351	Fermoy: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7066	Glandore: College of Irish.	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	10 15 5		
6021	Kanturk: Technical School.	—	15	—	—	—	—	20	18 19 5		
6016	Kinsale: Technical School.	—	12	—	2	—	—	23	27 12 5		
6059	Macroom: Technical School.	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	6 19 5		
6084	Mallow: Technical School.	—	12	9	2	2	2	27	29 9 5		
6750	Midleton: Technical School.	—	4	2	—	1	1	8	15 13 6		
6033	Midleton: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6168	Midleton: Technical School.	—	4	2	—	1	1	8	15 13 6		
6136	Newmarket: Technical Classes.	—	5	4	—	2	7	19	51 1 10		
6019	Passage West: Technical School.	19	55	6	7	6	3	79	192 1 5		
6034	Queenstown: Technical School.	—	3	4	—	—	—	7	21 17 5		
6139	Ringskiddy: Technical School.	—	15	4	—	1	3	23	20 25 5		
6052	Skibbereen: Technical School.	—	23	3	1	4	2	33	69 2 15		
6010	Youghal: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. BONDURGH OF CORK:											
6013	Christian Bros.' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6030A	Crawford: Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6030B	Crawford: Municipal Technical Institute.	110	316	67	21	2	33	449	1,479 7 36		
6036	Municipal School of Commerce.	97	201	59	13	5	6	381	366 16 5		
1067	Munster: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. KERRY:											
7002	Cobherdassel: St. Columba's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7005	Dunloe: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6198	Lisfawley: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6571	Trillick: Central Technical School.	28	98	30	8	4	29	197	515 9 5		
—	Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. LIMERICK:											
6896	Baillif: St. Mary's Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. BONDURGH OF LIMERICK:											
6881	Municipal School of Commerce.	—	27	20	2	2	13	74	136 8 8		
6039	Municipal Technical Institute.	25	73	30	13	19	13	166	376 17 6		
Co. TIPPERARY:											
6017	Carrick-on-Suir: St. Joseph's Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6852	Carrick-on-Suir: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6883	Cashel: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6546	Clonmel: Technical School.	14	66	23	6	3	7	113	292 12 6		
6073	Dundrum: St. Michael's Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6780	Nenagh: Technical School.	—	13	1	—	—	—	14	47 13 6		
6395	Roscrea: Technical School.	11	12	3	—	—	—	26	29 3 6		
6860	Templemore: Technical School.	6	3	5	2	—	—	16	45 19 6		
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6187	Thurles: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6095	Tipperary: Technical School.	2	18	4	6	—	—	29	44 13 5		
—	Itinerant Instruction (Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	" (North Riding).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	" (South Riding).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. WATERFORD:											
6032	Ballynagall: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6889	Dunraven: Technical School.	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4 3 10		
6038	Gloucester: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7054	Passage East: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7066	Riney: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6010	Tramore: Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—continued.

Classes conducted under Section II. (b), of the Programme.			Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.			Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.	Total Grant.	School No.
No. of Students.	Grant.		Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students	Grant.				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.		£	s. d.
19	129	19 3	—	—	—	—	7	19	7 0
4	2	7 2	—	—	—	—	19	129	19 3
15	13	12 10	III.	11	55	0 0	—	2	7 2
18	12	11 2	IV.	7	19	10 1	104	65	0 2
39	14	8 2	III.	15	45	1 6	86	134	14 7
17	14	1 10	—	—	—	—	15	45	1 6
4	1	4 0	—	—	—	—	32	23	1 0
10	8	12 8	—	—	—	—	50	22	18 5
18	15	10 6	—	—	—	—	40	52	0 5
4	2	10 8	—	—	—	—	13	7	14 0
11	5	3 2	—	—	—	—	37	47	13 1
16	16	13 4	—	—	—	—	18	15	10 0
29	18	0 10	—	—	—	—	11	18	4 2
20	9	14 9	—	—	—	—	35	69	15 2
27	16	15 4	—	—	—	—	152	210	2 7
716	508	5 4	—	—	—	—	7	23	17 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	30	10 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	85	13 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	716	508	5 4
293	217	14 11	III.	8	15	10 11	—	15	10 11
28	11	5 4	V.	292	1,565	16 4	—	16	10 11
—	—	—	III.	6	21	9 0	2,150	4,282	9 7
—	—	—	III.	56	94	18 3	—	94	18 3
—	—	—	III.	29	96	1 6	—	96	1 6
3	0	15 0	III.	91	245	4 10	—	245	4 10
69	37	9 6	III.	43	112	10 6	—	0	15 0
170	170	13 5	—	—	—	—	420	685	9 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	170	13 5
422	243	0 8	III.	9	50	17 0	—	50	17 0
15	4	16 2	—	—	—	—	—	243	0 8
139	78	13 11	III.	19	30	16 0	—	78	13 11
10	172	18 2	IV.	61	97	2 11	788	1,337	8 7
3	1	8 0	V.	129	662	10 3	—	603	—
7	7	5 6	—	—	—	—	—	172	18 2
68	46	2 5	—	—	—	—	—	1	8 0
29	332	0 6	—	—	—	—	—	25	18 0
18	7	0 2	—	—	—	—	342	7	5 6
7	2	17 0	—	—	—	—	—	332	0 6
43	4	17 6	—	—	—	—	—	7	0 2
67	23	14 4	—	—	—	—	—	69	17 0
98	50	18 0	—	—	—	—	—	23	0 0
270	129	7 11	—	—	—	—	—	88	19 0
14	11	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	4	11 8
19	11	4 2	—	—	—	—	—	68	14 0
14	8	12 5	—	—	—	—	—	42	18 3
2	1	17 2	—	—	—	—	—	50	18 0
11	5	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	129	7 11
200	163	4 6	—	—	—	—	—	11	2 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	10 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	4 6

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II.(a) of the Programme								Gross.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.								
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.					Total.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Students attending Ordinary Classes.			
MUNSTER—con.										
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:									£ s. d.	
5477	Central Technical Institute, . . . . .	5	63	10	7	4	20	111	247 4 2	
5112	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Ston, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5916	De La Salle Training College, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7822	Ursuline Convent, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4776	Ursuline Convent, Higher School of Domestic Economy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, . . . . .		326	1,089	294	98	56	185	2,043	4,372 19 1	
ULSTER.										
CO. ANTRIM:										
7009	Antrim: Technical School, . . . . .	9	26	24	14	9	2	84	171 22 9	
7010	Ballyclare: Technical School, . . . . .	4	35	15	21	16	8	102	193 15 1	
6353	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School, . .	18	116	43	21	8	53	259	763 8 5	
7037	Ballymena: St. Colmcille's College of Irish, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6350	Ballymoney: Technical School, . . . . .	23	60	24	25	31	24	187	673 14 2	
6845	Carrickfergus: Technical School, . . . . .	13	32	25	9	4	6	89	163 19 4	
6232	Larne: Technical School, . . . . .	19	84	30	10	2	11	156	343 10 1	
6028	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7011	Portrush: Technical School, . . . . .	5	34	21	3	4	6	76	116 22 8	
—	—: Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:										
7031	College of Irish, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7237	Gaelic College, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6227	Municipal Technical Institute, . . . . .	477	1,185	294	132	36	147	2,321	4,708 12 11	
6164	St. Dominic's High School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. ARMAGH:										
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School, . . . .	18	71	28	9	7	23	154	255 14 1	
4032	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's Art Room, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	2	1	5	12 3 18	
6438	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, . .	10	29	10	7	—	16	73	139 22 8	
6387	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School, . . . .	30	51	10	1	5	8	103	187 6 1	
6574	Portadown: Municipal Technical School, . .	8	95	39	16	5	28	182	419 22 1	
—	—: Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. CAVAN:										
—	—: Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. DOWN:										
6566	Ballyshannon: Convent of Mercy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7029	Cloghanore: Ulster College of Irish, . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7070	Lethbricken: Four Masters' College of Irish, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—: Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. DUBLIN:										
7020	Ballydoonagh: Machine Embroidery School, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7042	Harbridge: Branch of St. Brigit's College, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6582	Rambridge: Municipal Technical School, . .	26	18	21	10	1	4	80	174 9 10	
6587	Ramsey: Technical School, . . . . .	14	44	15	1	3	7	86	175 3 7	
7085	Downpatrick: Technical School, . . . . .	4	44	—	—	—	3	51	60 9 12	
7037	Downpatrick: St. Brigit's College of Irish, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7035	Downpatrick: Technical School, . . . . .	14	64	15	—	—	—	93	140 9 5	
6995	Dromore: Technical School, . . . . .	8	10	—	—	—	6	24	33 2 3	
6572	Holywood: Technical School, . . . . .	0	26	14	—	—	1	47	97 16 14	
7071	Newcastle: Technical School, . . . . .	19	43	—	—	—	3	65	133 8 4	
6554	Newry: Municipal Technical School, . . . .	25	47	22	9	4	10	117	332 8 4	
6945	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School, . .	23	37	6	1	2	10	79	131 10 6	
6748	Warrenpoint: Municipal Technical School, . .	2	23	2	1	—	—	40	71 11 6	
—	—: Itinerant Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—continued.

Classes conducted under Section II. (b) of the Programme.		Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.		Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committee of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.	Total Grant.	School No.	
No. of Students.	Grant.	Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students					Grant.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
145	113 14 9	{ III.	15	25 12 0	530	356	833 4 0	6477
—	—	{ IV.	28	50 0 0	—	9	13 12 0	6118
—	—	{ V.	37	186 11 7	—	183	374 14 5	6816
—	—	{ VI.	9	13 12 0	—	11	55 19 0	7023
19	119 12 5	{ III.	123	374 14 5	—	19	119 12 5	6776
—	—	{ III.	11	55 19 0	—	—	—	—
3,676	3,154 12 2	—	1,269	4,265 9 5	—	6,983	12,394 1 2	—
32	15 14 0	—	—	—	182	116	187 6 9	7009
34	20 7 0	—	—	—	182	136	214 2 8	7010
94	38 18 1	{ III.	29	91 12 47	495	297	943 7 3	6308
—	—	{ IV.	15	29 2 25	—	12	17 2 0	7037
27	20 7 10	{ III.	12	17 2 0	—	214	694 2 0	6850
56	33 8 2	{ III.	5	7 2 47	244	160	241 17 1	6845
56	33 8 2	{ IV.	10	38 7 7	210	258	417 15 7	6282
58	52 5 4	{ III.	9	20 0 0	344	4	13 2 0	6028
—	—	{ III.	4	15 9 0	—	98	120 1 5	7011
22	0 2 9	—	—	—	163	264	123 17 0	—
264	123 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	III.	85	250 7 4	—	35	259 7 4	7033
—	—	III.	26	8 88 5 6	—	26	88 5 6	7037
1,924	952 1 11	{ III.	68	191 11 9	6,869	4,086	8,406 15 0	6227
—	—	{ IV.	70	202 8 5	—	9	46 12 6	6164
—	—	{ V.	403	2274 0 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	{ III.	9	46 12 6	—	—	—	—
38	20 9 6	III.	38	83 15 3	350	269	365 19 5	6397
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12 3 10	6038
21	15 15 6	III.	8	10 5 6	101	101	185 19 6	6433
116	66 4 1	III.	6	10 4 9	361	227	273 15 7	6367
41	22 2 0	III.	21	85 15 8	350	254	327 10 3	6574
263	135 5 5	—	—	—	—	203	135 5 5	—
234	217 15 5	—	—	—	—	234	217 15 5	—
—	—	III.	12	46 16 0	—	12	46 16 0	6566
—	—	III.	48	162 1 1	—	48	162 1 1	7069
496	610 9 4	III.	15	55 14 6	—	15	55 14 6	7070
—	—	—	—	—	—	496	610 9 4	—
—	—	IV.	24	452 6 8	—	24	452 6 8	7020
—	—	III.	12	19 16 5	—	12	19 16 5	7062
125	79 6 3	III.	4	5 15 6	316	209	259 11 7	6382
53	29 12 2	—	—	—	287	139	295 0 9	6387
48	19 16 6	—	—	—	226	99	79 17 4	7082
—	—	III.	28	63 8 8	—	28	63 8 8	7037
59	15 9 6	—	—	—	206	132	155 13 7	7056
66	41 16 11	—	—	—	119	90	74 17 0	6995
13	7 0 6	—	—	—	75	69	101 7 0	6572
64	27 15 3	—	—	—	187	129	125 12 1	7071
123	70 17 7	{ III.	7	12 8 9	374	260	451 0 4	6544
135	106 17 10	{ IV.	13	35 10 8	287	214	218 8 3	6645
14	6 2 11	—	—	—	87	54	77 13 11	6748
234	158 9 8	—	—	—	—	284	158 9 8	—

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

		Classes conducted under Section II(a) of the Programme.								
School No.	Name of School.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Total.	Grant.	
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.				Students attending Ordinary Classes.			
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.				
	ULSTER—con.									
4872	CO. FERMANAGH: Enniskillen: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction.	2	20	2	—	—	3	26	25 3 3	
	CO. LONDONDERRY:									
6135	Coleraine: Municipal Technical School,	19	85	29	13	6	18	170	454 15 7	
7477	Kilrea: Machine Embroidery School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6976	Limsavady: Technical School,	16	32	17	13	7	4	89	192 10 3	
7059	Maghera: Machine Embroidery School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6963	Magherafelt: Technical School,	23	44	23	13	3	1	111	224 13 3	
7046	Portlough: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction.	9	18	3	—	—	3	33	61 8 5	
	CO. DUBLIN OF LONDONDERRY:									
6837	Municipal Technical School,	33	119	32	8	2	21	196	512 14 8	
6957	Northlands School of Homeinfery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CO. MONAGHAN:									
7026	Carrikinacross: Technical School,	—	6	5	—	—	—	11	8 0 3	
6121	Castiblanco: Technical School,	—	5	5	—	—	—	10	7 1 1	
7015	Clones: Technical School,	—	13	8	—	—	—	21	55 6 3	
6226	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7015	Monaghan: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction.	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	6 6 0	
	CO. TIRONE:									
8701	Cookstown: Technical School,	9	35	10	8	5	—	67	122 16 3	
7431	Dungannon: Technical School,	5	33	14	3	1	7	63	118 19 7	
7691	Greencastle: Summer College of Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6797	Omagh: Technical School,	5	32	8	—	1	2	48	81 9 1	
6798	Strabane: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction.	13	25	11	4	—	3	56	100 8 0	
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,		923	2,598	894	354	169	438	5,286	11,452 12 10	
	CONNACHT									
	CO. GALWAY:									
6596	Ballinasloe: Technical School,	1	13	3	—	—	6	23	31 16 18	
6065	City of Galway: Technical Institute,	23	37	22	6	—	19	132	288 7 8	
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7323	Galway: Connacht College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7040	Spiddal: Connacht College of Irish, — Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CO. LIMERICK:									
—	— Itinerant Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CO. MAYO:									
6384	Ballina: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6848	Castiblanco: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7048	Termonbarney: Connacht College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6238	Westport: Technical Classes, — Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CO. ROSCOMMON:									
—	— Itinerant Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	CO. SLIGO:									
6763	Sligo: Municipal Technical School,	27	53	12	5	—	11	109	193 17 0	
7867	Sligo: School of Irish, — Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT,		56	123	37	12	—	36	264	514 1 5	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER,		248	1,833	583	194	114	219	3,302	7,703 1 10	
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER,		338	1,030	294	93	54	182	2,048	4,873 19 7	
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,		923	2,598	894	354	169	438	5,286	11,452 12 10	
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT,		56	123	37	12	—	36	264	514 1 5	
TOTALS FOR IRELAND,		1,553	5,663	1,718	656	339	869	10,890	24,669 15 9	



## SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—continued.

Classes conducted under Section II. (b) of the Programme.		Classes conducted under other Sections of the Programme.		Total Students enrolled at Central Technical Schools conducted by Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities	Total No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.	Total Grant.	School No.	
No. of Students.	Grant.	Section of Programme under which conducted.	No. of Students.					Grant.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
44 132	13 15 3 62 9 5	IV. —	12 —	176 11 11 —	175 —	52 132	212 15 5 62 9 5	6372 —
69 19	40 18 7 11 10 5	— IV. IV.	— 22 27	— 163 9 10 598 10 9	347 263 —	289 22 108	495 14 2 163 9 10 204 0 7	6235 7677 6976
24 8 199	13 6 11 8 12 1 114 2 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	211 71 —	135 61 199	595 10 9 238 4 7 114 2 10	7059 7993 7048
176 26	109 14 9 219 18 6	III. V. —	20 131 —	86 1 10 447 10 4 —	579 — —	523 26 —	1,105 1 5 219 18 6 —	6037 6957 —
2 6 11	0 7 6 1 18 4 9 17 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	33 27 59	13 14 21	8 12 9 9 0 3 68 3 11	7028 8121 7015
2 280	0 7 0 147 14 7	III. III. —	26 8 —	87 14 3 9 0 3 —	— 38 —	28 29 240	87 14 3 15 13 3 147 14 7	6925 7016 —
13 22	5 12 1 9 5 6	III. — III.	18 3 —	43 14 11 3 12 9 —	134 — —	95 85 3	189 3 3 128 5 0 3 12 9	6761 6581 7091
26 90 229	14 18 6 10 11 5 132 14 11	III. IV. —	14 7 —	27 7 3 15 15 9 —	138 132 —	95 76 229	142 10 7 119 19 5 132 14 11	6767 6768 —
5,907	3,866 1 7	—	1,279	5,928 17 2	—	12,472	21,287 11 7	—
54 50 — — 722	24 14 5 43 11 7 — — 546 16 10	— III. III. III. III.	— 32 3 13 92	— 25 15 3 17 11 6 30 4 6 269 17 0	180 265 — — —	77 214 3 13 92	56 11 3 417 14 6 17 11 6 30 4 6 269 17 0	6596 8066 6067 7029 7040
253	204 6 3	—	—	—	—	253	204 6 3	—
55 48 — 40 424	37 19 0 34 5 2 — 28 9 3 228 4 5	— — — III. —	— — — 64 —	— — — 260 1 3 —	— — — — —	55 48 — 64 40 424	37 19 0 34 5 2 — 260 1 3 28 9 3 228 4 5	6384 6693 — 7048 6238
256	325 8 2	—	—	—	—	256	325 8 2	—
100 227	54 9 1 188 6 8	III. III. —	27 7 —	67 2 9 16 13 0 —	392 — —	236 7 227	315 8 10 16 13 0 188 6 8	6765 7057 —
2,229	1,716 14 3	—	238	747 5 3	—	2,731	2,978 1 0	—
4,563 3,076 5,907 2,829	3,531 10 5 3,154 12 2 3,866 1 7 1,716 14 3	— — — —	1,143 1,259 1,279 238	2,956 4 7 4,385 9 5 5,928 17 2 747 5 3	— — — —	5,908 6,983 12,472 2,731	14,256 16 10 12,394 1 2 21,287 11 7 2,978 1 0	— — — —
16,375	12,968 13 5	III. IV. V. VI.	1,888 319 1,012 799	5,241 6 7 2,667 13 9 5,138 8 5 1,552 7 8	—	31,094	30,916 10 7	—

TABLE III.

List of SPECIAL CLASSES in FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, HYGIENE AND EMERGENCY NURSING AND AMBULANCE WORK, conducted by Committees other than Technical Instruction Committees, in respect of which Grants were paid during the Financial Year 1st April, 1914, 31st March, 1915.

Name of Centre.	First Aid to the Injured.		Hygiene and Emergency Nursing.	
	No. of Students eligible for Grants.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Students eligible for Grants.	Amount of Grant.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>				
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
<i>Co. Dublin.</i>				
Balbriggan: Carnegie Library	29	10 19 2	15	8 5 10
Ballsbridge: Royal Dublin Society's Industrial Hall	163	83 8 8	98	44 4 0
Clondalkin	23	8 15 4	—	—
Clondalkin and Chapelizod	20	7 9 4	—	—
Dundrum: 2 Bloomfield Ter.	62	24 19 4	—	—
Finglas: Farnham House	26	7 19 0	25	6 13 0
Glenageary: St. Paul's Parochial Hall	32	13 5 4	—	—
Howth: The Dispensary	18	7 0 0	11	3 12 0
Lucan: 1 The Crescent	31	10 6 8	—	—
Malahide: Carnegie Library	49	17 14 8	24	7 11 4
Palmerston: National School	16	5 14 8	—	—
Raheny: National School	39	14 8 8	28	9 3 0
Rathfarnham: The Courthouse	22	9 10 8	16	6 0 2
Rathgar: Oakland	37	12 8 8	22	6 17 4
Rathmines: Alexander Hostel	23	8 8 0	—	—
Rathmines: Grosvenor Hall	16	5 11 4	—	—
St. Margaret's: The School House	18	7 5 0	—	—
Taney: Parochial Hall	19	6 14 0	—	—
Terenure: The School House	51	23 3 4	46	21 14 0
<i>Co. Borough of Dublin.</i>				
Abbey Street: Methodist Church Hall	18	6 8 0	—	—
Civic Exhibition	100	50 1 6	37	15 8 0
Holles Street: Maternity Hospital	14	5 2 0	—	—
Irish Nurses' Association, St. Stephen's Green	44	14 13 4	—	—
Jervis Street Hospital	29	12 1 4	—	—
Mater Misericordiae Hospital	55	18 8 8	—	—
Orthopaedic Hospital	19	8 0 0	—	—
Royal College of Science	72	30 5 2	32	12 6 8
St. Bartholomew's Parochial Hall	19	7 19 2	—	—
St. James' Gate Brewery	17	6 0 0	—	—
St. John's Ambulance Association (26 Gt. Brunswick St.)	28	9 18 0	—	—
St. Laurence O'Toole's Convent	26	10 7 4	—	—
St. Mary's Parochial Hall	18	6 10 6	—	—
Westland Row, No. 34	27	11 3 4	19	6 19 4

TABLE III.—LIST OF SPECIAL CLASSES, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Centre.	First Aid to the Injured.		Hygiene and Emergency Nursing.	
	No. of Students eligible for Grants.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Students eligible for Grants.	Amount of Grant.
<i>Co. Kildare.</i>		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Athy: Town Hall . . . . .	25	9 4 8	23	8 1 4
Leixlip Castle . . . . .	19	7 0 8	—	—
Maynooth: Town Hall . . . . .	17	6 4 8	—	—
Moone: The Abbey . . . . .	16	5 18 4	16	4 10 8
Newbridge: Town Hall . . . . .	14	5 9 4	—	—
<i>King's County.</i>				
Banagher: Parochial Hall . . . . .	4	1 6 8	—	—
<i>Co. Longford.</i>				
Longford: The Courthouse . . . . .	28	7 5 2	29	12 4 10
<i>Co. Louth.</i>				
Stabannon . . . . .	15	7 16 0	—	—
<i>Co. Meath.</i>				
Dunboyne: National School . . . . .	11	4 11 6	—	—
Kells: The Courthouse . . . . .	26	9 9 4	—	—
<i>Queen's County.</i>				
Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools . . . . .	16	6 0 8	—	—
Portarlington: Town Hall . . . . .	30	11 14 0	—	—
<i>Co. Wicklow.</i>				
Arklow: Carysfort Boys' National School . . . . .	21	9 7 4	—	—
Bray: Town Hall . . . . .	12	4 8 8	—	—
Kilbride: Parochial Hall . . . . .	19	7 7 4	—	—
Rathdrum: Courthouse . . . . .	31	12 12 8	15	7 3 4
Roundwood: Parochial Hall . . . . .	17	6 4 0	—	—
Wicklow: Dominican Convent . . . . .	40	24 13 4	—	—
MUNSTER.				
<i>Co. Clare.</i>				
Ennis (Co. Clare Infirmary) . . . . .	19	7 14 0	—	—
O'Callaghan's Mills . . . . .	20	8 16 8	—	—
Quin: Male National School . . . . .	16	6 15 4	—	—
<i>Co. Kerry.</i>				
Ballyduff: National School . . . . .	18	9 3 0	—	—
Killorglin: Intermediate Sch. . . . .	18	7 8 8	18	6 7 4
<i>Co. Limerick.</i>				
Askeaton: Carnegie Hall . . . . .	21	9 8 0	—	—
Foynes: Workmen's Club . . . . .	20	8 1 4	—	—
<i>Co. Tipperary.</i>				
Borrisokane: Courthouse . . . . .	52	18 14 0	25	8 6 8
Nenagh: Courthouse . . . . .	20	7 2 0	21	7 9 4
<i>Co. Waterford.</i>				
Cappagh: United Irishwomen's Hall . . . . .	11	4 4 4	—	—
ULSTER.				
<i>Co. Cavan.</i>				
Cavan: Temperance Hall . . . . .	11	5 2 6	—	—
<i>Co. Fermanagh.</i>				
Rosslare: The Sanatorium . . . . .	31	12 10 0	—	—
Totals, . . . . .	1,798	733 14 4	520	202 18 2

Classes in AMBULANCE WORK were conducted at:—

Ballsbridge: Royal Dublin Society's Industrial Hall	16	28 11 4
Ballyduff (Co. Kerry): National School . . . . .	12	5 9 6
Totals, . . . . .	28	£14 0 10

TABLE

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme (Experimental Academic Year, 1st August, 1913—31st July, 1914).

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
LEINSTER.											
CO. CARLOW :						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent	14	8	5	1	51 17 8	14	8	5	1	15 19 10
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School	11	2	3	6	42 18 6	11	2	—	—	3 12 3
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	10	6	—	48 10 5	19	10	—	—	9 1 5
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy	19	4	4	—	52 15 0	19	4	3	—	13 13 1
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College	20	9	6	—	38 8 0	20	9	—	—	10 2 4
6256	Tullow: Brigidine Convent	16	18	9	3	79 15 1	16	13	11	4	23 15 6
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary	13	13	8	—	48 5 8	13	13	—	—	4 11 10
CO. DUBLIN :											
6224	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent	38	26	5	—	39 1 4	38	26	—	—	25 19 0
6174	Balbriggan: Masonic Girls' School	11	12	8	—	42 17 2	11	12	—	—	8 2 9
6098	Blackrock College	63	78	36	24	297 13 1	63	78	—	—	26 17 12
6249	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Lion Hill	29	16	—	—	57 17 6	29	16	8	2	19 17 3
6863	Blackrock: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	16	7	7	—	102 5 0	16	7	7	—	28 9 13
6097	Clonsilla: St. Mary's Dominican Convent	20	16	—	—	53 18 8	20	16	—	—	17 10 1
6187	Castlekirk: Mercer's School	7	9	—	—	26 0 9	7	9	7	—	8 15 6
6357	Castlekirk: Morgan's Endowed School	4	5	4	—	21 8 7	4	5	—	—	3 12 8
6209	Castlekirk: St. Vincent's College	41	37	19	8	140 8 4	41	37	—	—	21 11 7
6262	Chapelwood: Mount Sackville Convent	11	4	7	—	34 3 6	11	4	—	—	3 9 8
6122	Clonsilla: St. Joseph's Seminary	14	5	3	—	27 9 9	14	5	—	—	12 7 11
6281	Clonsilla: Masonic Boys' School	17	15	13	—	93 17 2	17	15	—	—	7 16 11
6198	Dulley: Loreto Abbey	22	11	9	—	46 3 6	22	11	—	—	10 16 6
6008	Dunbrody: St. Mary's Dominican College	29	—	—	—	29 5 0	29	—	—	—	5 5 4
6150	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools	37	18	5	4	102 0 7	37	18	—	—	14 5 4
6638	Kingstown: Presentation Brothers' College	8	4	3	—	25 3 6	8	4	—	—	2 12 3
6096	Rathbarney: Loreto Abbey	22	14	4	3	54 7 1	22	14	—	—	8 12 2
6974	Rathbarney: St. Columba's School	6	8	6	—	34 13 7	6	8	6	1	8 9 1
6241	Rathbarney: Norfolk College	1	7	1	—	19 5 10	1	7	—	3	7 14 7

## IV.

during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1914—31st March, 1915, in respect of Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, Domestic Economy) given during the

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants					Grant	
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year				4th Year
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	14	8	5	1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	6247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 10 9	6133
16	3	—	—	8 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	66 2 2	6170
—	—	—	—	—	19	4	3	—	16 2 7	82 10 3	6260
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 10 6	6133
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	14 5 5	117 16 2	6356
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 17 6	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	13 6 1	127 17 5	6224
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 10 11	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324 11 0	6093
—	—	—	—	—	13	—	14	7	34 15 4	112 10 1	6269
13	5	7	—	50 16 10	—	—	—	—	—	153 11 8	6363
—	—	—	—	—	20	16	16	2	33 1 3	109 10 1	6007
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 16 3	6187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 2 3	6357
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162 0 1	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 12 6	6262
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 17 8	6122
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 14 1	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	10 16 11	97 16 9	6198
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	8	4	21 19 2	56 0 6	6048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 5 11	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 16 9	6633
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5 7 10	68 7 1	6096
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 2 8	6074
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 0 5	6261

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING			
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	Co. DUBLIN—(continued)								
6005	Rathmines College	17	15	5	—	45	15	3	—
6020	Rathmines: Convent of St. Louis	12	6	—	—	25	14	4	—
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College	16	16	9	6	33	4	9	—
6502	Blusard: Pembroke Day Trades Preparatory School	17	17	9	—	104	9	10	—
6159	Co. BOMBAY or DUBLIN: Alexandra College	—	—	14	5	39	14	3	—
6264	Alexandra School	22	30	—	—	71	11	9	—
6142	Belvedere College	26	31	27	7	134	0	7	—
6906	Bertrand Intermediate School for Girls	10	9	—	—	28	4	6	—
6271	Cathedin University School	19	10	6	—	68	9	11	—
6182	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street	72	34	8	—	123	2	3	—
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino	41	25	—	—	96	17	4	—
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick St.	25	14	—	—	55	12	4	—
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond St.	193	122	64	20	557	9	11	—
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sygne Street	73	63	19	8	242	9	11	—
6244	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland Row	35	36	13	—	100	10	1	—
6547	Church Home School, Clyde Road	5	1	7	2	25	19	1	—
6091	Dioecesan Inter. and Commercial Sch. for Girls	29	12	—	—	48	10	5	—
6152	Dioecesan School for Boys	49	21	6	—	92	16	1	—
6062	Dominican College, Eccles Street	56	59	24	13	215	6	1	—
6004	King's Hospital	23	18	15	5	121	17	0	—
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's Green	60	46	10	4	156	12	2	—
6021	Loreto Convent, North Mount George's St.	21	8	10	—	64	13	1	—
6168	Mountjoy School	44	42	16	18	241	17	6	—
6054	Rutland High School	6	9	7	—	36	6	9	—
6243	St. Andrew's College	43	31	13	6	198	14	0	—
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mosely Road	5	7	2	3	27	17	4	—
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage	22	21	13	7	173	13	11	—
6127	The High School	42	39	13	7	141	12	1	—
6146	Wesley College	59	39	21	7	139	5	7	—
6217	Co. KILDARE: Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	16	5	2	63	3	11	—
6285	Cobridge: Collegiate School	20	19	—	—	44	15	10	—
6325	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools	12	12	—	—	26	12	10	—
6221	Nans: Christian Brothers' Schools	13	13	—	—	40	10	10	—
6189	Ballinacorney Wood College	47	30	39	9	212	12	4	—

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant		
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 11 7	6905
—	—	—	—	—	19	—	3	1	16 13 2	50 10 7	6920
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 6 6	6251
17	17	9	—	27 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	175 19 9	6882
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 14 3	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 14 0	6264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146 3 8	6142
—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	9 4 9	45 13 9	6996
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 4 11	6271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155 13 6	6162
41	25	—	—	18 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	139 15 0	6219
25	14	—	—	19 17 7	—	—	—	—	—	37 4 9	6139
143	21	—	—	59 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	638 13 9	6126
39	—	—	—	14 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	228 4 6	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 6 0	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 0 2	6647
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	25 12 4	82 3 1	6091
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 3 8	6152
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	15	56 9 5	346 8 6	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 6 3	6004
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	29 5 9	230 16 2	6065
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	1	16 13 2	92 1 9	6921
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	267 2 6	6168
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 1 1	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217 4 7	6243
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5 12 4	37 1 4	6132
21	22	12	—	35 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	225 11 7	6116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171 18 2	6127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 10 2	6146
16	—	—	—	2 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	71 9 5	6217
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	26 17 1	96 17 8	6284
23	—	—	—	5 17 5	—	—	—	—	—	41 2 5	6325
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 17 2	6291
28	17	—	—	16 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	254 16 7	6139

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants						
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year		2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
6304	Co. KILKENNY: Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	18	—	—	48 13 11	19	18	—	—	10 11 1	
6458	Goresbridge: Brigidine Convent	12	—	6	—	29 12 11	12	—	—	—	4 16 4	
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools	36	13	7	8	99 15 4	36	13	—	—	14 11 4	
6487	Kilkenny College	19	17	13	—	96 12 4	19	17	13	4	23 10 0	
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent	4	9	4	—	30 10 3	4	9	—	—	5 5 8	
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College	26	29	16	3	97 11 11	20	20	—	—	16 3 3	
6760	Kilkenny: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	10	5	3	—	61 16 5	10	5	3	—	12 16 0	
6265	KING'S COUNTY: Birr: Presentation Brothers' Seminary	14	6	2	—	35 1 11	14	6	—	—	4 0 10	
6362	Portlanning: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	14	3	—	41 13 11	14	14	6	—	12 15 10	
6349	(Kecore): Mount St. Joseph's Abbey	32	39	29	11	203 3 6	32	39	—	—	14 2 9	
6228	Co. LONGFORD: Longford: St. Mel's College	18	14	8	6	79 6 1	18	14	—	—	9 10 1	
6163	Co. LOUTH: Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools	23	26	12	2	104 10 9	23	26	—	—	12 5 6	
6098	Drogheda: Grammar School	5	9	6	—	33 16 7	5	9	—	—	3 7 3	
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools	36	19	13	—	85 6 3	36	19	—	—	13 7 4	
6350	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy	8	7	—	—	23 12 6	8	7	—	—	4 17 6	
7081	Dundalk: Day Trades Preparatory School	11	—	—	—	26 0 3	11	—	—	—	6 8 6	
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution	16	29	12	1	199 0 9	16	29	—	—	8 19 16	
6656	Dundalk: Ladies' School	8	2	3	—	34 15 5	8	2	—	—	2 13 3	
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College	42	29	9	2	65 10 4	42	29	—	—	11 7 7	
6106	Co. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools	22	19	17	—	295 13 2	22	19	—	—	19 13 1	
6366	Nevan: Loreto Abbey	18	15	—	—	39 1 2	18	15	4	—	17 12 11	
6310	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Abbeydix: Brigidine Convent	11	8	5	—	44 16 0	11	6	6	—	13 6 10	
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	15	5	—	64 6 4	20	15	1	—	10 3 6	
6106	Mountlath: Monastery School	21	9	—	—	41 16 0	21	9	—	—	10 11 3	
6369	Mountlath: Brigidine Convent	19	13	5	2	79 7 2	19	13	6	1	19 8 6	
7014	Co. WESTMEATH: Athlone: Garrow House School	8	2	—	—	12 16 7	6	2	1	—	4 1 6	
6011	Athlone: Ramahugh School	19	11	15	—	64 16 9	19	11	—	—	6 12 9	
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School	16	5	2	—	27 14 4	16	5	—	—	5 15 2	
6536	Mullingar: Loreto Convent	21	13	—	—	46 5 6	21	13	4	—	22 18 8	
6261	Mullingar: St. Finian's College	43	20	14	11	148 14 11	43	20	—	—	16 19 7	



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants						Grant
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
19	18	—	—	14 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	73 5 6	6361
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	19 9 4	53 13 7	6453
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 6 3	6059
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 2 4	6487
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 4 11	6363
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 15 1	6135
10	5	3	—	19 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	24 11 9	6760
13	—	—	—	3 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	42 10 3	6205
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 9 9	6362
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223 6 3	6840
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 16 2	6223
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112 15 9	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 3 9	6098
34	—	—	—	11 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	109 14 6	6173
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	11 8 11	38 13 5	6350
11	—	—	—	13 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	45 15 0	7081
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118 0 7	6089
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 8 8	6456
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 17 11	6116
19	16	—	—	15 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	241 5 11	6168
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	9	10	34 15 3	91 7 4	3563
—	—	—	—	—	11	6	8	—	44 14 9	192 17 7	6810
24	15	—	—	10 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	85 3 9	6176
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 7 3	6106
—	—	—	—	—	16	11	4	2	39 3 3	127 13 11	6359
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 0 1	7014
18	11	16	—	15 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	87 5 6	6011
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 9 6	6215
—	—	—	—	—	24	—	5	3	30 9 3	190 11 3	6536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165 14 6	6561

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6184	Co. WEXFORD: Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools	31	16	12	—	69 17 7	31	16	—	—	12 5 10
6249	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent	11	6	—	—	27 11 10	11	6	5	—	13 5 1
6065	Gerry: Loreto Abbey	21	10	6	—	65 16 11	21	10	—	—	11 11 9
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	9	10	—	39 16 11	14	9	—	—	6 9 1
6684	New Ross: John Ivory School	1	4	1	—	7 14 6	1	4	—	—	1 5 3
6733	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent	33	15	10	1	125 12 4	33	15	—	—	20 17 1
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph St.	41	20	18	—	121 11 9	41	20	—	—	16 8 3
6046	Wexford: Loreto Convent	29	17	7	—	60 13 7	29	17	—	—	16 16 1
6370	Wexford: St. Peter's College	16	16	—	—	35 12 6	16	16	—	—	8 6 1
6330	Wexford: The Tate School	10	5	2	—	28 19 6	10	5	—	—	3 13 1
6922	Co. WICKLOW: Rosy Loreto Convent	14	7	1	3	43 2 4	14	7	—	—	6 6 1
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER		2,454	1,723	624	226	6,215 5 2	2,454	1,723	168	21	1,428 0 1
MUNSTER.											
Co. CLARE:											
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools	29	12	12	—	60 16 1	29	12	—	—	16 18 0
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College	20	16	12	—	63 14 6	20	16	—	—	19 7 11
6043	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy	22	—	—	—	27 17 6	22	—	—	—	7 19 6
6253	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	15	11	—	65 5 11	16	15	—	—	11 9 8
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	17	11	—	64 5 9	14	17	—	—	6 3 16
Co. COCK:											
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent	13	9	—	—	25 0 4	13	9	0	2	14 1 4
6075	Battersea: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy	6	8	6	—	41 0 0	6	8	0	—	12 0 8
6246	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	26	12	—	62 6 3	19	26	—	—	14 3 2
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy	17	12	9	6	67 4 11	17	12	9	5	24 14 16
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	11	2	—	35 16 4	14	11	—	—	7 2 2
6167	Ferney Christian Brothers' Schools	23	16	10	—	63 0 0	23	16	—	—	11 5 6
6306	Ferney: Loreto Convent	16	12	—	—	40 17 9	16	12	13	—	21 5 16
6191	Ferney St. Colman's College	22	45	19	12	153 11 0	22	45	—	—	23 19 7
6369	Macroom: Convent of Mercy	11	5	—	—	28 13 2	11	5	—	—	5 15 1
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	16	10	3	102 11 9	20	15	—	—	16 6 6
6740	Midleton College	7	3	4	—	14 3 3	7	3	—	—	1 9 7
6110	Mitchelestown: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	13	7	—	50 4 2	16	13	—	—	7 2 12
6335	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy	19	9	—	—	47 16 5	19	9	—	—	11 9 5

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants						Grant
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
19	18	—	—	10 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	6104	
—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	—	12 7 4	6249	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4 8 4	6085	
4	8	—	—	2 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	6161	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6664	
—	—	—	—	—	33	15	10	—	30 5 7	6733	
22	16	—	—	10 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	6341	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	17 8 10	6082	
16	16	—	—	9 16 1	—	—	—	—	—	6570	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6330	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7 1 6	6022	
202	202	47	—	386 19 1	254	74	246	76	615 4 6	10,645 8 10	—
16	—	—	—	5 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	76 17 4	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 2 5	6331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 16 8	6003
17	15	—	—	9 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	86 2 6	6283
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 9 7	6295
—	—	—	—	—	12	3	7	—	22 14 0	6012	
—	—	—	—	—	6	3	6	—	26 16 8	79 17 4	6575
19	14	—	—	11 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	111 12 7	6286
—	—	—	—	—	17	12	10	5	43 14 1	155 13 10	6145
13	10	—	—	6 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	49 9 11	6240
20	14	—	—	11 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	110 3 10	6157
—	—	—	—	—	17	10	7	6	36 6 0	98 9 7	6308
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177 10 7	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9 8 9	38 17 0	6569
12	9	—	—	6 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	119 9 11	6131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 12 10	6740
11	8	—	—	7 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	64 13 3	6110
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16 8 8	75 14 9	6535

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6501	Cn. COCK (continued). Queensdown: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	15	6	—	—	63 5 0	16	6	—	—	15 14 8
6142	SKIBBEEN: Intermediate and University School	6	3	—	—	12 3 0	6	3	—	—	2 5 7
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	22	4	11	117 8 6	20	22	—	—	10 14 3
6017	Co. BOROUGH OF COCK: Christian Brothers' College	27	47	34	6	185 14 6	27	47	—	—	22 9 3
7025	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	40	30	7	—	263 17 6	49	30	7	—	50 2 0
6012	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount	09	73	51	12	341 2 8	09	73	—	—	54 9 2
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay	22	25	—	—	64 9 11	22	25	—	—	12 3 4
6044	Grammar School	33	20	7	3	100 4 1	33	20	—	—	18 13 2
6031	High School	10	6	8	—	39 19 9	10	6	6	2	12 11 6
6056	Presentation Brothers' College	18	42	28	—	108 1 10	18	42	—	1	17 12 9
6077	Notchale Seminary	19	18	—	—	50 7 11	19	18	3	—	19 13 6
6067	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle	20	16	—	—	66 14 11	20	16	21	5	48 11 11
6024	St. Vincent's Convent School	37	18	20	—	84 17 2	37	18	21	3	26 19 6
6136	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's	32	15	—	—	69 9 11	32	15	17	3	32 8 8
6154	Co. KERRY: Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools	31	17	10	3	92 5 2	31	17	—	—	11 10 1
6048	Killarney: Loretto Convent	23	21	14	1	96 12 10	25	21	—	—	18 11 6
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary	18	13	8	—	58 10 3	18	16	—	—	7 11 1
6007	Killorglin: Intermediate School	21	—	8	—	33 11 8	21	—	—	—	5 14 2
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College	21	19	4	—	54 10 8	21	19	—	—	12 7 5
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools	41	32	17	—	129 18 2	41	32	—	—	20 9 6
6123	Trillick: Jefferys' Institute	14	17	7	—	37 8 10	14	17	—	—	7 17 1
7074	Trillick: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	17	—	—	—	42 3 6	17	—	—	—	8 12 5
6068	Trillick: Presentation Convent	15	8	—	—	30 18 2	15	8	2	—	10 13 2
6086	Co. LIMERICK: Braid: St. Mary's Convent	34	21	—	—	60 7 7	34	21	5	—	17 12 10
6160	Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK: Christian Brothers' Schools (Section I.)	53	54	21	7	216 17 7	53	44	—	—	20 13 6
6285	Christian Brothers' Schools (Section II.)	45	27	5	—	91 10 8	45	27	—	—	18 7 1
6223	Crescent College	13	6	9	—	45 3 6	13	6	—	—	3 13 8
6550	Intermediate School Rutland Street	1	2	2	—	5 14 2	1	2	—	—	6 8
6173	Laurel Hill Convent	33	32	—	—	74 16 9	33	32	—	—	21 3 5
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus' School	7	7	5	8	30 4 2	7	7	—	—	2 17 4
6151	St. Munchin's College	21	17	14	6	89 19 0	21	17	—	—	9 17 5
6644	Villiers' Endowed Boys' School	2	4	1	—	8 0 8	2	4	—	—	1 4 0
6637	Villiers' Endowed Girls' School	—	5	—	—	6 10 6	—	5	—	—	1 0 7

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants					Grant	
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year				4th Year
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
15	6	—	—	19 19 6	—	—	—	—	98 18 8	6891	
6	3	—	—	2 8 2	—	—	—	—	10 16 8	6742	
20	14	—	—	14 10 10	—	—	—	—	148 13 6	6328	
21	13	—	—	9 17 5	—	—	—	—	218 1 1	6017	
49	20	7	—	95 1 6	—	—	—	—	418 1 0	7025	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415 11 10	6013	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 18 3	6354	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 19 3	6044	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 11 1	6031	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185 14 7	6066	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	21 5 2	91 8 7	6077	
—	—	—	—	—	6	1	13	25 7 5	140 14 3	6057	
—	—	—	—	—	32	—	20	30 19 11	142 16 7	6024	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92 17 11	6138	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 15 9	6154	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 4 4	6048	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 1 4	6241	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 5 10	6097	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 7 1	6317	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 7 3	6179	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 5 11	6123	
17	—	—	—	15 13 6	—	—	—	—	86 14 5	7074	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 17 4	6008	
—	—	—	—	—	34	20	6	44 9 11	122 16 4	6898	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239 11 1	6100	
20	24	—	—	47 18 6	—	—	—	—	167 16 7	6885	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 17 2	6523	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 10	6050	
—	—	—	—	—	6	—	17	7 40 8 4	139 8 6	6172	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 2 2	6207	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 7 5	6161	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 4 8	6544	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 11 1	6637	

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING			
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	CO. TIPPERARY :								
6161	Carrick-on-Shannon: Christian Brothers' Schools	11	15	9	—	46	0	4	—
6161	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	12	—	—	33	12	5	—
6167	Cashel: Presentation Convent	14	5	—	—	22	10	9	—
6208	Cashel: Rockwell College	46	19	14	—	160	10	11	—
6294	Cloamnet: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's	13	6	—	—	27	2	9	—
6184	Cloamnet: Christian Bros.' Schools, SS. Peter & Paul	25	19	1	2	79	4	10	—
6079	Cloamnet: Grammar School	5	6	5	1	37	3	4	—
6080	Cloamnet: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	11	9	—	—	58	19	9	—
6239	Neamagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	35	—	13	—	61	17	0	—
6166	Thames: Christian Brothers' Schools	47	21	22	4	123	9	8	—
6148	Thames: Presentation Convent	20	14	—	—	55	11	10	—
6069	Thames: Ursuline Convent	29	7	5	—	42	17	9	—
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools	33	17	11	—	72	12	11	—
6301	Tipperary: Convent of Mercy	5	6	—	—	13	17	7	—
6099	Tipperary: Grammar School	3	6	4	—	22	6	11	—
	CO. WATERFORD :								
6214	Dunbarrow: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	15	10	—	65	13	11	—
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	5	4	—	41	11	6	—
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools	5	7	—	—	14	9	10	—
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:								
6081	Bishop For High School for Boys	14	9	11	—	57	8	0	—
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion	49	33	15	—	167	4	5	—
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark	16	27	9	—	72	4	2	—
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank	38	13	5	—	99	11	5	—
6051	Gine's High School	9	2	—	—	12	12	9	—
6012	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	9	11	—	—	56	2	10	—
6074	Newtown School	*19	*10	—	3	43	4	8	—
7023	Ursuline Convent	16	8	5	2	41	17	1	—
6106	Ursuline Convent, St. Anne's High School,	15	9	—	—	29	11	10	—
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER,	1,667	1,193	664	85	5,421	13	1	—
						1,664	1,196	121	21
									1,666

\* Six pupils paid on for First Year Experimental Science and Second Year Drawing

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants						
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
Grant				Grant						
£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.		
9	—	—	—	3 1 10	—	—	—	—	55 17 0	6101
14	12	—	—	9 11 10	—	—	—	—	52 9 8	6301
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	10 14 6	42 4 2	6147
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 9 11	6208
19	—	—	—	5 5 7	—	—	—	—	37 14 1	6194
20	—	—	—	9 12 11	—	—	—	—	101 13 1	6134
4	6	—	—	3 14 9	—	—	—	—	42 10 2	6079
11	9	—	—	27 1 7	—	—	—	—	98 2 7	6980
23	—	—	—	9 12 5	—	—	—	—	76 12 7	6229
44	16	—	—	17 11 9	—	—	—	—	159 6 3	6166
—	—	—	—	—	20	14	—	29 15 7	104 5 10	6148
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8 13 10	63 6 6	6060
30	14	—	—	15 14 9	—	—	—	—	102 6 2	6183
—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	16 17 11	34 8 11	6201
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 17 9	6029
18	12	—	—	9 15 10	—	—	—	—	63 2 0	6214
16	—	—	—	6 14 1	—	—	—	—	54 5 3	6204
5	7	—	—	3 14 10	—	—	—	—	20 17 11	6201
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 16 11	6631
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151 2 5	6118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 7 11	6165
—	—	—	—	—	30	9	5	34 5 11	159 11 2	6084
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	9 6 5	23 15 7	6351
9	11	—	—	18 1 4	—	—	—	—	55 9 11	6912
15	9	—	—	9 11 6	—	—	—	—	64 8 7	6074
—	—	—	—	—	15	5	7	33 4 6	61 5 7	7023
—	—	—	—	—	15	—	3	8 12 7	45 2 7	6190
233	254	7	—	412 8 7	215	33	137	469 10 2	7,360 12 10	—

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DA

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING			
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	ULSTER.								
	Co. ANTRIM :								
6796	Ballyclare : Intermediate School.	9	13	—	—	25	10	7	—
6116	Ballymena Academy.	49	52	24	12	259	5	8	49
7003	Ballymena : Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	15	12	—	—	90	10	3	15
6254	Ballymoney : Intermediate School	21	17	—	—	58	11	8	21
6531	Carrickfergus : Ladies' Col- legiate School	9	—	5	—	19	19	10	9
6199	Larne : Grammar School	21	13	3	2	69	14	5	21
6257	Larne : Intermediate School	8	5	1	—	17	1	4	8
6028	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary	4	3	2	—	12	3	7	4
6194	Lisburn : Intermediate School	18	15	10	—	85	7	4	18
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School	10	8	6	1	38	17	8	10
	Co. DUBLIN OF BELFAST :								
6086	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's	32	18	28	—	167	14	0	32
6290	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's	27	27	—	—	74	4	6	27
6086	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	29	36	10	—	426	6	8	29
6175	Collegiate School, Brook- vale Avenue	6	2	3	—	13	10	4	6
6134	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect	8	13	—	—	26	17	0	8
6192	Marionville College	89	29	14	—	176	16	11	89
6218	Methodist College	61	46	32	4	287	4	10	61
6634	Municipal Day Trades Pre- paratory School	82	47	8	—	688	19	7	82
6186	Princess Gardens School	17	14	4	—	48	19	1	17
6218	Rosetta High School	3	4	—	—	11	3	7	3
6032	Royal Academical Institu- tion	133	101	50	6	583	8	5	133
6049	Royal Academy	20	33	16	6	153	11	2	20
6164	St. Dominic's High School	25	34	—	—	83	19	3	25
6095	St. Malachy's College	39	27	17	8	159	18	11	39
6071	Victoria College	27	11	8	—	64	0	3	27
	Co. ARMAGH :								
6200	Armagh : Christian Bro- thers' Schools	18	15	7	—	57	7	0	18
6055	Armagh : Royal School	14	17	9	—	09	2	6	14
6053	Lurgan College	14	16	6	—	36	2	3	14
6851	Portadown : Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	15	8	8	—	96	8	5	15
6853	Portadown : Ladies' School	13	9	6	—	40	4	9	13



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				Grant	DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Grant	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants						
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4 1 7	39 13 10	6706
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289 0 7	6119
15	12	—	—	27 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	142 6 11	7003
10	5	—	—	7 5 3	10	8	7	3	22 5 6	160 18 5	6244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 15 1	6351
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 8 4	6199
—	—	—	—	—	6	1	5	1	6 19 7	34 0 2	6257
—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	7 15 0	22 17 3	6028
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 3 0	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 19 6	6116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174 8 3	3080
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 10 2	6209
60	35	19	—	114 16 2	—	—	—	—	—	621 2 11	6885
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 3 10	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 14 2	6184
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	4 13 4	201 13 9	6192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10 19 5	325 17 1	6218
32	47	8	—	187 16 3	—	—	—	—	—	978 9 6	6434
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 10 0	6186
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 11 10	6318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	651 16 2	6032
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	3 1 0	171 17 4	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113 16 5	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178 4 3	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4 16 7	190 14 11	6071
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 13 7	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 2 11	6055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 11 2	6053
15	8	8	—	30 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	166 11 5	6431
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 18 2	6853

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	CO. CAVAN :					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
8181	COVAN : Royal School .	5	6	3	—	19 0 0	5	5	—	—	1 13 1
6124	COVAN : St. Patrick's College	23	24	14	—	90 3 8	23	24	—	—	16 9 3
	CO. DONEGAL :										
8278	Lettickenny : Loreto Convent	17	—	7	—	41 13 7	17	—	4	4	12 13 4
4807	Lettickenny : St. Eunan's College	21	10	8	—	49 3 4	21	10	—	—	8 7 10
4062	Lifford : Prior Schools .	16	14	13	—	78 15 10	16	14	—	—	12 16 2
4087	Lifford : Royal School .	6	7	6	2	41 7 8	6	7	6	—	11 0 9
	CO. DOWRY :										
6206	Banbridge : Academical Institution	18	15	10	—	74 2 0	18	15	—	—	12 3 5
6088	Banbridge : Excelesior Academy	11	19	5	—	63 3 0	11	19	—	—	11 4 10
6357	Banbridge : Endowed School	18	11	7	—	44 14 3	18	11	—	—	6 11 9
6318	Banbridge : Glenalea School	7	6	2	—	19 12 5	7	6	—	—	4 8 9
6222	Banbridge : Ladies' School, Duntrillick	9	5	—	—	17 8 2	9	5	3	—	7 4 6
6075	Holywood : Upper Sullivan School	26	12	10	2	95 19 11	26	12	1	—	13 18 4
6171	Newry : Christian Brothers' Schools	22	13	7	—	65 8 11	22	18	—	—	11 6 2
6203	Newry : Intermediate School	17	—	—	—	18 3 0	17	—	—	—	4 7 9
6092	Newry : St. Colman's College	6	3	7	2	54 9 10	6	8	7	2	13 3 4
	CO. FERMANAGH :										
8160	Enniskillen : Portora Royal School	13	9	4	—	43 18 6	13	9	—	—	6 4 9
6378	Enniskillen : St. Michael's Intermediate School	12	3	4	—	29 6 4	12	3	—	—	3 14 6
	CO. LONDONDERRY :										
6136	Coleraine : Academical Institution	22	23	8	—	87 5 9	22	22	—	—	15 18 8
6125	Coleraine : The High School	16	11	11	—	62 7 5	16	11	6	2	13 13 1
6205	Coleraine : Ursuline Convent	7	3	—	—	13 8 9	7	3	4	—	8 16 7
6255	Lisnaveady : Rochbank School	12	8	—	—	25 18 8	12	8	3	—	13 1 11
6238	Magherafelt : Rainey Endowed School	21	21	—	—	61 18 0	21	21	6	—	22 3 2
	CO. BONDURRY OF LONDONDERRY :										
8068	Christian Brothers' School, Brow-of-the-Hill	30	18	—	—	78 3 11	30	18	—	—	14 15 7
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	11	9	7	—	47 10 2	11	9	8	—	14 14 11
6094	Foyle College . . .	22	23	14	4	105 11 9	22	23	—	—	15 16 2
7000	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	19	8	4	—	119 1 2	19	8	4	—	25 15 9
6140	St. Columba's College .	30	9	10	3	79 12 6	30	9	—	—	19 7 3
6073	St. Lurch's College	10	12	—	—	25 2 5	10	12	5	3	20 4 11
6169	Strand House School .	10	21	12	5	175 14 1	10	21	—	—	19 16 11
6038	Victoria High School .	23	26	26	11	286 8 9	23	26	25	11	73 19 10

\* One student paid on in respect of Second Year Experimental Science only.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants					Grant	
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year				4th Year
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	20 17 1	6181
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 13 0	6124
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	9 7 8	63 14 9	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 11 2	6307
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 12 6	6062
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 8 5	6087
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3 13 6	89 18 11	6206
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3 9 0	77 16 10	6608
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 0 0	6857
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 1 3	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 12 8	6222
—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	3 13 0	113 11 3	6075
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 15 1	6171
6	—	—	—	2 13 5	11	—	—	—	4 17 8	30 1 1	6268
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 13 2	6092
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 3 3	6189
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 0 10	6578
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 4 5	6138
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 0 0	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 3 4	6825
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 0 7	6288
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 1 2	6588
30	16	—	—	34 19 8	—	—	—	—	—	127 18 11	6038
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11 2 7	73 7 8	6549
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 5 11	6094
19	8	4	—	36 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	172 2 9	7000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0 2	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 7 4	6673
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195 10 0	6169
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	26 15 1	387 8 8	6058



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant		
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	20	12	20	4	72 2 5	246 4 10	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 4 4	6213
—	12	—	—	4 9 11	—	—	—	—	—	52 2 11	6196
—	—	—	—	—	9	3	21	7	71 15 1	361 10 9	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140 14 0	6078
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 11	6322
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 16 0	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 5 10	6036
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 15 11	6221
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 6 8	6090
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 16 7	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 3 5	6189
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 2 10	6083
—	—	—	—	—	13	14	8	6	53 2 11	159 10 4	6211
237	143	39	—	451 10 9	186	44	107	22	324 15 11	9,078 4 8	—
—	—	—	3	1 6 5	—	—	—	—	—	91 17 5	6639
—	—	—	—	—	18	8	7	—	14 10 7	64 12 9	6067
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 8	6242
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 7 9	6205
16	15	—	—	14 0 7	—	—	—	—	—	85 3 4	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 19 11	7041
22	13	—	—	17 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	87 5 8	6220
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 9 8	6527
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74 4 8	6258
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 2 3	6096
—	—	—	—	—	17	9	10	7	83 9 11	180 18 8	6202
17	—	—	—	4 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	62 2 7	6278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 16 9	6243

TABLE IV.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Co. SLIGO:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6899	Sligo: Grammar School, .	18	16	13	—	122 3 11	13	15	—	—	11 8 1
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College, .	40	26	20	8	306 17 9	40	26	—	—	15 3 3
6918	Sligo: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School, .	20	11	9	—	114 8 4	20	11	9	—	22 7 8
7089	Sligo: The High School, .	9	6	—	—	18 17 3	9	6	—	—	2 18 4
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent, .	38	11	9	3	126 16 8	38	11	—	—	21 3 0
	TOTALS FOR CONNACHT, .	379	262	138	12	1,486 8 9	379	262	17	2	225 15 3
—	Totals for Leinster, . (101 Schools), .	2,454	1,723	824	228	8,315 5 2	2,454	1,723	138	21	1,428 0 1
—	Totals for Munster, . (78 Schools), .	1,687	1,193	564	84	5,421 13 1	1,664	1,196	121	21	1,055 15 6
—	Totals for Ulster, . (74 Schools), .	1,547	1,191	602	102	6,388 9 1	1,547	1,180	182	29	1,313 8 11
—	Totals for Connacht, . (16 Schools), .	379	262	138	12	1,486 8 9	379	262	17	2	225 15 3
—	TOTALS FOR IRELAND, (371 Schools), .	6,067	4,369	2,128	427	22,111 16 1	6,044	4,371	508	73	4,023 19 3

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &amp;c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY						Total Amount of Grants	No. of Schools
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant		
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
£ s. d.					£ s. d.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135 17 0	6899	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322 1 6	6141	
28	11	9	—	47 0 7	—	—	—	—	193 16 7	6013	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 15 7	7039	
—	—	—	—	—	28	9	—	—	20 16 8	6197	
75	41	9	3	83 18 1	63	26	17	7	89 6 2	1,385 8 3	—
293	252	47	—	386 19 1	254	74	256	76	615 4 6	10,545 2 10	—
233	256	7	—	412 2 7	215	88	137	49	469 16 2	7,309 12 10	—
237	143	39	—	451 10 9	138	44	107	22	324 15 11	9,678 4 3	—
75	41	9	3	83 18 1	63	26	17	7	89 6 2	1,385 8 3	—
1663	692	102	3	1,334 16 6	663	232	507	154	1,499 2 9	23,959 14 7	—

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1914—31st March, 1915, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School	Name of School	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, Paid on average attendance of scholars.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Co. CARLOW :						
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers Schools.	28.2.15	196	(a) 31 4 8	—	—	31 4 8
6269	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	31.5.14	30	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0
6354	Tullow: Bridgins Convent.	31.5.14	21	1 11 6	—	—	1 11 6
	Co. DUBLIN :						
6284	Arlane: Industrial School.	31.10.14	774	77 8 0	221	30 15 10	108 3 10
6801	Blackrock: Meath Industrial School.	30.11.14	95	7 2 6	64	18 14 7	25 17 1
6160	Kingsdown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	261	26 2 0	—	—	26 2 0
	Co. DROGHEDA OF DUBLIN :						
6366	Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis Street.	31.1.15	26	32 12 0	—	—	32 12 0
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	31.5.14	136	13 12 0	—	—	13 12 0
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street.	31.5.14	303	30 6 0	—	—	30 6 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick Street.	31.5.14	256	19 4 0	—	—	19 4 0
6344	O'Brien Institution, .	31.10.14	85	9 10 0	—	—	9 10 0
	Co. KILDARE :						
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	30.11.14	25	2 10 0	—	—	2 10 0
6351	Kilcock: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	23	8 6 0	—	—	8 6 0
6326	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.15	23	(x) 6 14 11	—	—	6 14 11
	Co. KILKENNY :						
6204	Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.15	66	(b) 5 15 6	—	—	5 15 6
6809	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.15	152	(a) 12 7 0	—	—	12 7 0
	Co. LOUTH :						
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.10.14	126	15 12 0	—	—	15 12 0
6289	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	31.10.14	63	4 14 6	—	—	4 14 6
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	298	29 16 0	—	—	29 16 0

(a) 13 months' Grant

(b) 14 months' Grant.



TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of school	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing paid on average attendance of scholars.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6168	CO. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.14	126	12 12 0	—	—	12 12 0
6176	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	33.2.15	145	14 10 0	—	—	14 10 0
6393	WILTSHIRE: Pierlington: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	97	9 14 0	—	—	9 14 0
6061	CO. WESTMEATH: Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	160	12 0 0	—	—	12 0 0
6134	CO. WEXFORD: Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	23.2.15	346	(a) 19 19 9	—	—	19 19 9
6390	Gorey: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.14	102	7 13 0	—	—	7 13 0
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	110	8 5 0	—	—	8 5 0
6138	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, George's Street.	31.1.15	116	8 14 0	—	—	8 14 0
6311	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Joseph's.	31.1.15	125	13 10 0	—	—	13 10 0
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.		—	4,706	459 6 4	275	99 10 5	538 16 9
MUNSTER.							
6137	CO. CLARE: Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	117	8 15 6	—	—	8 15 6
6182	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	85	8 10 0	—	—	8 10 0
6296	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	92	(a) 9 19 4	—	—	9 19 4
6664	CO. CORK: Baltimore: Fishery School.	30.6.14	85	6 7 6	29	11 1 4	17 8 10
6335	Cleanness: St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.2.14	94	9 8 0	—	—	9 8 0
6346	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	67	6 14 0	—	—	6 14 0
6157	Fermeo: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	204	20 8 0	—	—	20 8 0
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	152	11 8 0	—	—	11 8 0
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	165	7 17 6	—	—	7 17 6
6223	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	177	13 5 6	—	—	13 5 6
6352	CO. DUBLIN OF CORK: Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney Street.	31.5.14	191	19 2 0	—	—	19 2 0
6012	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.14	550	55 0 0	—	—	55 0 0
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	31.5.14	274	27 8 0	—	—	27 8 0
6334	Greenmount: Industrial School.	31.5.14	168	16 10 0	40	10 13 10	27 9 10
6124	CO. KERRY: Dingle: Christian Brothers' School.	25.2.15	182	(a) 14 15 9	—	—	14 15 9
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.15	200	20 12 0	—	—	20 12 0
6340	Trillick: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.1.15	168	16 18 0	20	4 13 5	15 0 5

(a) 15 months' Grant.

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, Paid on average attendance of scholars.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	CO. LIMERICK :			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6334	Doom : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	71	7 2 0	—	—	7 2 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :						
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	30.11.14	124	12 8 0	—	—	12 8 0
6364	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.14	219	21 18 0	—	—	21 18 0
6363	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Nicholas's.	30.11.14	130	9 15 0	—	—	9 15 0
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton Street.	30.11.14	376	28 4 0	—	—	28 4 0
6336	Industrial School, Sexton Street.	30.11.14	150	15 12 0	48	17 4 5	32 16 5
	CO. TIFPERARY :						
6944	Carrick-on-Suir : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.14	95	9 10 0	—	—	9 10 0
6101	Carrick-on-Suir : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Nicholas.	31.12.14	97	9 14 0	—	—	9 14 0
6290	Carrick-on-Suir : Convent of Mercy.	31.12.14	18	1 16 0	—	—	1 16 0
6361	Cashel : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	74	5 11 0	—	—	5 11 0
6294	Glenmel : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.14	139	10 8 6	—	—	10 8 6
6134	Glenmel : Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter & Paul.	31.12.14	170	12 15 0	—	—	12 15 0
6084	Glenmel : St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.14	169	15 18 0	32	9 16 0	25 14 0
6229	Nenagh : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	131	9 16 6	—	—	9 16 6
6166	Thurles : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	221	16 11 6	—	—	16 11 6
6183	Tipperary : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	103	7 14 6	—	—	7 14 6
	CO. WATERFORD :						
6214	Dungarvan : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	151	11 6 6	—	—	11 6 6
6204	Lismore : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.14	67	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER	—	5,558	478 4 1	169	58 9 0	531 13 1
	ULSTER.						
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST :						
6573	Balmoral Industrial School.	30.9.14	204	22 1 0	105	38 7 5	60 8 5
6298	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.9.14	118	11 16 0	—	—	11 16 0
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.9.14	159	15 18 0	—	—	15 18 0
6299	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.9.14	191	19 2 0	—	—	19 2 0
6930	Malone Protestant Reformatory.	30.9.14	97	9 14 0	82	33 17 10	43 11 10
7013	Milltown : St. Patrick's Industrial School.	30.9.14	140	14 12 0	42	16 9 7	31 1 7
	CO. ARMAGH :						
6290	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	85	8 10 0	—	—	8 10 0

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing, Paid on average attendance of scholars		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
6903	Co. DONEGAL : Killybegs : St. Columba's Industrial School.	30.5.14	156	£ 15 15 4	50	£ 40 6 5	£ 56 2 9
6171	Co. DOWN : Newry : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	251	25 2 0	—	—	25 2 0
6033	Co. DUBLIN OF LONDON- DERRY : Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	28.2.15	190	£ 15 8 0	—	—	15 8 0
6196	Co. MONAGHAN : Monaghan : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.14	117	11 14 0	—	—	11 14 0
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,		—	1,794	169 14 1	270	129 1 3	298 15 4
CONNACHT.							
6337	Co. GALWAY : Galway : South Hill Industrial School.	31.10.14	197	19 14 0	—	—	19 14 0
6326	Letterfrack : St. Joseph's Industrial School.	30.9.14	150	15 0 0	61	25 18 7	40 18 7
6220	Tuam : Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.15	121	9 1 6	20	5 0 0	14 1 6
6278	Co. MAYO : Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.14	139	10 8 6	—	—	10 8 6
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT.		—	607	54 4 0	81	30 18 7	85 2 7

(a) 13 Months' Grant.

## SUMMARY.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (28 Schools), .	4,708	439 6 4	276	99 10 5	538 16 9
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (35 Schools), .	5,363	478 4 1	169	53 0 0	531 13 1
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (11 Schools), .	1,794	169 14 1	279	120 1 3	298 15 4
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT (4 Schools), .	607	54 4 0	81	30 12 7	85 2 7
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (78 Schools),*	12,465	1,141 8 6	804	312 19 3	1,454 7 9

\* The inspection of 19 Schools was postponed until after the close of the Financial Year.

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

## URBAN SCHEMES.

## LIMERICK.

	Dublin.	Edinburgh and Glasgow.	Falmouth.	Birch.	Kingsdown.	Drogheda.	Wexford.	Blackrock.	Beary.	Athlone.	New Ross.	Falmouth.	Dublin.	Totals for Limerick.
Number of individual students enrolled.	2,584	835	464	166	434	474	273	245	106	284	167	184	89	4,330
Number enrolled in:—														
Introductory Course Classes.	169	37	32	21	23	50	34	37	43	25	46	60	14	60
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	974	406	85	64	93	131	152	85	34	142	35	56	14	2,213
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	919	—	326	52	41	122	16	41	—	—	6	28	29	1,411
Handicraft Classes.	48	—	21	—	—	—	31	10	—	—	23	16	—	16
Domestic Science Classes.	503	342	183	63	262	178	52	107	27	117	59	45	45	1,330
Art Classes.	28	—	16	—	14	28	33	—	2	—	10	21	—	14
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	2	3	4	1	—	17
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	108	1	5	—	8	3	1	3	2	2	4	13	—	101
Cook and Car Builders.	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	250	1	12	2	4	2	24	8	—	4	2	2	—	304
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	19	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	28
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	110	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	143	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	10	1	—	—	163
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	20
Painters, Decorators, &c.	34	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	40
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	36	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	44
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	43	1	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	52
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	49	14	9	10	6	13	12	8	3	18	5	26	5	100
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	189	184	14	—	6	25	11	7	—	14	2	7	—	366
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	78	68	24	3	12	2	—	10	1	1	—	1	1	190
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	33	1	—	5	2	11	4	—	—	9	4	1	—	75
Students (University, Law, Medical).	65	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	73
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	320	3	99	5	3	8	5	18	—	5	22	50	—	531
Boys just left School or College.	55	11	7	2	9	12	—	11	1	12	—	12	6	125
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	—	38	7	5	5	19	31	—	12	6	2	—	5	110
No occupation stated.	77	—	13	—	4	3	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	107
Total Number of Young Men.	1,654	244	214	37	64	116	81	74	22	69	40	91	15	2,710
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Domestic Servants.	24	42	21	4	82	30	6	22	9	18	17	11	24	157
Printing Trades.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	30	6	4	2	3	15	1	—	1	5	10	5	2	48
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	7	7	1	—	—	120	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	146
Factory Workers not included in above.	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—	—	5	2	—	37
Workers in Laces, Crochet, Embroidery, &c.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	42	24	2	8	19	35	14	22	11	19	16	5	7	150
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	106	97	31	6	33	24	12	13	7	1	4	6	6	236
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	52	42	16	5	10	20	6	—	—	1	16	14	2	139
Occupations not included in above Classes.	70	7	12	2	—	—	6	1	5	28	1	39	—	108
Girls just left School or College.	16	—	2	9	7	37	—	43	—	—	—	21	—	103
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	—	7	24	9	21	10	38	1	13	14	14	—	40	137
No occupation stated.	473	302	128	72	190	78	41	63	27	77	36	—	—	1,010
Total Number of Young Women.	929	591	236	129	313	388	192	171	74	194	118	68	74	2,334
Total Number of Students.	2,584	835	464	166	434	474	273	245	106	284	167	184	89	4,330

TABLE VI.—continued,  
 URBAN SCHEMES—continued.  
 MUNSTER AND CONNACHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Clong.	Tralee.	Queenstown.	Totals for Munster.	Galway.	Sligo.	Totals for Connacht.
Number of individual students enrolled, Number enrolled in:—	1,976	308	511	477	495	108	4,873	252	379	631
Introductory Course Classes,	246	91	30	48	102	26	541	40	59	100
Commercial Class (including Lan- guage Classes),	315	169	207	160	269	35	1,155	70	96	166
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathe- matics Classes,	376	162	114	61	70	42	875	36	62	98
Handicraft Classes,	61	—	74	51	—	16	202	19	32	51
Domestic Science Classes,	557	269	156	166	225	—	1,367	74	173	250
Art Classes,	258	104	71	103	42	7	585	51	73	124
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn- Thread Work, &c.	163	23	27	29	—	—	242	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	13	1	1	1	10	—	26	—	6	6
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	78	29	18	11	15	4	155	20	11	31
Cloth and Car Builders,	5	—	—	23	1	—	31	2	3	5
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	108	51	22	10	7	33	231	—	3	3
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	10	4	2	1	2	—	19	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	44	7	4	—	4	4	63	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	19	2	5	1	2	—	29	2	2	4
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	5	11	—	—	3	—	19	—	—	—
Painters, Decorators, &c.,	29	19	4	8	—	3	53	1	3	4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	36	—	8	8	1	—	48	—	9	9
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	19	6	8	8	—	—	36	—	3	3
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	19	5	9	1	2	—	36	—	1	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	77	10	14	9	13	—	127	31	27	48
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	161	34	23	13	33	1	265	12	11	23
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, As- surance, and Accountants' Offices,	39	4	5	2	4	8	62	7	1	8
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	57	21	28	31	14	—	141	11	2	19
Students (University, Law, Medical),	41	—	—	1	—	—	42	7	—	7
Persons not included in the above Classes,	29	66	18	25	17	31	209	18	20	38
Boys just left School or College,	36	8	—	1	12	2	59	—	3	3
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	40	29	17	29	—	3	116	2	3	3
No occupation stated,	69	17	20	5	—	2	113	7	5	12
Total Number of Young Men,	916	344	208	166	147	89	1,679	110	119	229
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	—	—	2	—	17	—	19	—	—	—
Domestic Servants,	44	9	27	17	39	—	137	15	29	44
Printing Trades,	2	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	—
Bookbinders, Milliners, &c.,	34	13	3	14	21	—	85	6	20	26
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Factory Workers not included in above,	17	5	—	1	—	—	23	—	5	3
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn Thread Work, &c.,	48	40	2	29	—	—	119	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	87	15	12	30	25	—	175	2	13	15
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.,	51	23	59	13	33	1	202	8	26	34
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	119	64	53	39	62	14	333	44	38	80
Persons not included in above Classes,	28	49	4	3	2	—	78	—	—	—
Girls just left School or College,	117	49	18	1	14	—	199	—	—	—
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	71	111	22	17	—	4	225	10	12	22
No occupation stated,	419	98	123	161	143	—	915	57	121	178
Total Number of Young Women,	1,020	462	303	311	348	19	2,693	142	266	408
Total Number of Students,	1,976	308	511	477	495	108	4,873	252	379	631

TABLE VI.—continued.—URBAN

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	NIrry.	Lurgan (Municipal Scheme).	Lurgan (Convent Scheme).	Lisburn.	Ballymena.	Portadown.	Newtownards.	ANDRUM.
Number of individual students enrolled.	6,103	598	345	321	138	614	426	360	178	455
Number enrolled in:—										
Introductory Course Classes.	806	38	42	63	20	161	29	29	41	30
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	1,228	73	123	58	51	120	116	112	48	125
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	322	105	44	46	—	55	72	29	14	38
Handicraft Classes.	444	—	12	—	—	—	—	25	—	2
Domestic Science Classes.	1,333	224	186	156	60	289	156	114	78	79
Art Classes.	577	150	46	14	27	48	61	82	31	44
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawing, Thread Work, &c.	38	—	—	—	—	16	17	—	—	—
Other Classes.	1,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	6	—	—	3	—	14	15	—	—	3
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	95	22	5	3	—	35	13	5	2	4
Coch and Car Builders.	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	537	41	17	11	—	16	18	20	17	—
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	17	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	104	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	77	3	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	258	9	4	50	—	2	6	30	6	2
Painters, Decorators, &c.	21	14	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	26	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	41	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	79	9	2	2	—	4	4	2	—	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	276	23	13	3	4	15	19	6	12	21
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	637	28	10	14	4	20	7	10	8	4
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	140	15	20	10	—	8	18	7	1	5
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	79	40	11	—	2	3	14	—	3	17
Students (University, Law, Medical).	36	—	13	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	47	2	5	4	8	41	12	—	11	12
Boys just left School or College.	—	5	—	—	—	7	2	3	—	2
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	11	7	—	6	4	—	—	12	—	31
No occupation stated.	174	1	2	10	—	13	8	3	1	1
Total Number of Young Men.	2,653	224	108	123	22	193	137	91	68	114
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	4
Domestic Servants.	144	17	16	12	6	22	7	8	6	5
Building Trades.	14	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	148	22	27	14	4	45	10	13	6	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	119	—	25	5	—	20	47	30	1	2
Factory Workers not included in above.	362	16	6	32	51	44	11	1	47	23
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	26	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	155	36	10	13	3	32	5	4	6	12
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	463	51	20	29	1	33	17	25	17	17
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	287	67	30	20	18	16	54	15	11	35
Occupations not included in above Classes.	61	4	20	8	15	53	7	1	—	34
Girls just left School or College.	—	—	—	1	7	4	50	—	—	19
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	10	5	—	1	11	—	—	81	—	127
No occupation stated.	1,613	166	79	64	—	128	78	56	14	48
Total Number of Young Women.	3,458	374	237	198	116	421	289	269	116	361
Total Number of Students.	6,103	698	545	321	138	614	426	360	178	455

## SCHEMES—continued.—ULSTER.

Coleraine.	Larne.	Bangor.	Banbridge.	Carrickfergus.	Holywood.	Ballymoney (Joint Urban and Rural).	Dromore.	Totals for Ulster.	
240	357	193	188	239	89	314	110	11,201	Number of individual student enrolled.
31	48	18	38	37	11	26	10	1,368	Number enrolled in:—
79	78	74	54	41	30	46	31	2,463	Introductory Course Classes.
20	67	4	20	29	10	21	—	1,404	Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).
4	10	—	9	42	8	51	—	603	Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.
197	86	55	20	117	24	130	69	3,925	Handicraft Classes.
20	41	11	—	3	11	40	—	922	Domestic Science Classes.
—	38	46	—	—	—	—	—	168	Art Classes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,270	Other Classes.
									OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.
									Young Men.
4	3	—	10	4	2	36	1	103	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
2	9	2	2	9	4	8	—	217	Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.
—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	Coach and Car Builders.
10	23	2	2	10	6	6	—	735	Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26	Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.
—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	112	Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.
2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	96	Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.
1	2	—	20	3	1	5	2	404	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
1	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	53	Painters, Decorators, &c.
—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	41	Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.
3	4	1	—	2	1	—	1	52	Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.
17	8	3	9	6	2	20	8	106	Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.
11	17	3	13	12	14	9	3	465	Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.
3	5	3	6	11	—	—	—	322	Clerks in Commercial Offices.
4	15	3	2	3	—	5	—	252	Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.
—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	300	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.
8	—	4	4	7	2	—	—	63	Students (University, Law, Medical).
—	19	2	2	—	—	13	1	180	Occupations not included in the above Classes.
15	4	2	1	14	5	—	8	55	Boys just left School or College.
—	18	—	—	—	—	3	—	121	Boys still in attendance at School or College.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	No occupation stated.
83	157	34	72	86	36	122	25	4,548	Total Number of Young Men.
									Young Women.
28	5	—	—	—	—	38	—	98	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
14	9	17	6	5	16	16	1	326	Domestic Servants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	Printing Trades.
9	23	4	15	7	1	24	6	293	Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.
6	7	1	24	8	1	—	—	296	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
4	14	19	—	10	—	10	23	673	Factory Workers not included in above.
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	51	Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.
19	32	9	8	8	6	18	5	380	Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.
12	33	14	12	15	—	16	2	772	Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.
35	24	10	9	11	5	27	3	677	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.
12	12	1	—	—	3	—	—	71	Students (University, Medical).
5	—	—	39	—	—	3	33	275	Occupations not included in above Classes.
1	23	17	11	2	—	19	1	155	Girls just left School or College.
7	4	1	—	45	—	—	5	243	Girls still in attendance at School or College.
5	19	61	—	35	21	21	—	2,430	No occupation stated.
157	200	159	116	146	53	198	35	6,853	Total Number of Young Women.
240	357	193	188	239	89	514	110	11,201	Total Number of Students.

TABLE VI.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION.  
LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Total for Leinster.
Number of individual students enrolled.	404	36	297	277	164	27	413	148	202	194	—	251	1,813
Number enrolled in:—													
Introductory Course Classes.	—	—	45	—	23	—	47	28	23	20	—	15	22
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	231	—	81	111	65	—	154	59	127	127	—	49	1,014
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	19	—	42	47	—	—	28	16	14	15	—	27	221
Handicraft Classes.	24	—	11	26	—	—	12	—	14	26	—	27	140
Domestic Science Classes.	120	—	131	123	66	—	35	45	29	51	—	116	722
Art Classes.	—	—	18	23	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	12	102
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	36	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	9	—	12	2	4	—	—	4	19	1	—	5	40
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	7	—	11	12	8	—	17	1	4	9	—	11	59
Cook and Car Builders.	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	2	9	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	60
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	7
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	19
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Painters, Decorators, &c.	7	—	1	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	21
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	13
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	9
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	8	—	12	8	5	—	12	9	3	11	—	6	78
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	6	—	7	4	3	—	16	7	1	6	—	4	54
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	6	—	11	4	—	—	14	2	—	1	—	2	39
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	92	—	10	13	15	—	14	1	46	6	—	7	215
Students (University, Law, Medical).	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	10	—	15	2	—	—	6	11	9	—	—	12	65
Boys just left School or College.	12	—	17	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	46
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	8	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	4	40	—	21	112
No occupation stated.	6	—	—	1	24	—	10	2	—	14	—	8	68
Total Number of Young Men.	180	—	108	80	66	—	197	66	82	59	—	103	971
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	14
Domestic Servants.	20	—	11	7	8	—	8	9	8	25	—	12	105
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	7	—	3	6	—	—	19	6	1	19	—	7	63
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	60	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	65
Factory Workers not included in above.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	20	—	14	17	—	—	14	—	8	16	—	4	81
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	—	12	15	21	—	27	4	—	2	—	3	85
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	106	—	23	32	16	—	29	1	70	5	—	7	260
Students (University, Medical).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupations not included in above Classes.	8	18	60	4	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	8	121
Girls just left School or College.	19	—	3	—	—	—	21	—	8	1	—	—	44
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	7	18	—	22	—	—	9	26	9	23	—	29	265
No occupation stated.	10	—	—	59	31	—	80	14	13	7	—	10	233
Total Number of Young Women.	324	36	189	197	98	27	216	82	130	165	—	148	1,442
Total Number of Students.	404	36	297	277	164	27	413	148	202	194	—	251	2,413



TABLE VI.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.  
MUNSTER.

	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N. Riding).	Tipperary (S. Riding).	Tipperary (Jt. Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Totals for Munster.
Number of individual students enrolled,	348	1,265	348	76	269	8	254	163	2,781
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes,	—	—	28	—	52	—	39	32	141
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes),	236	515	193	—	54	—	197	21	1,186
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes,	—	224	14	—	45	—	4	27	314
Handicraft Classes,	—	465	69	—	40	—	16	57	638
Domestic Science Classes,	92	—	—	—	32	8	67	3	202
Art Classes,	—	246	12	—	—	—	—	23	291
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	20	53	41	76	46	—	—	—	236
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	3	70	3	—	29	—	5	16	136
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	—	118	9	—	12	—	3	11	153
Cash and Car Builders,	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	31	2	—	—	—	—	1	34
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	8
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Painters, Decorators, &c.	—	8	1	—	—	—	1	3	13
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	6
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	7
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	25	18	18	—	8	—	17	4	150
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	9	25	4	—	16	—	10	7	71
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	41	107	50	—	22	—	7	19	246
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	1	42	7	—	37	—	11	19	117
Boys just left School or College,	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	16
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	2	260	46	—	9	—	40	39	390
No occupation stated,	2	18	4	—	—	—	9	6	42
Total Number of Young Men,	86	793	152	—	146	—	106	128	1,411
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	30	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	34
Domestic Servants,	6	—	—	1	4	—	7	—	18
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	5	6	4	—	—	—	17	—	32
Factory Workers not included in above,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	29	41	—	46	—	—	—	116
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	25	43	5	1	3	—	18	—	95
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	8	15	2	—	—	—	5	3	28
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	104	189	122	—	45	—	23	17	500
Occupations not included in above Classes,	—	19	—	—	5	—	4	1	32
Girls just left School or College,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	3	91	12	—	15	8	33	14	176
No occupation stated,	81	77	10	74	—	—	23	—	265
Total Number of Young Women,	262	472	196	76	123	8	168	35	1,320
Total Number of Students,	348	1,265	348	76	269	8	254	163	2,781

TABLE VI.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued  
ULSTER.

	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
Number of individual students enrolled,	482	28	121	712	921	447	559	428	479	6,177
Number enrolled in:—										
Introductory Course Classes,	23	—	—	38	184	26	82	97	68	507
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes),	117	—	—	132	287	71	82	197	187	1,083
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes,	33	—	—	8	104	—	35	—	69	349
Handicraft Classes,	50	—	—	53	51	7	65	52	15	293
Domestic Science Classes,	279	—	—	167	886	39	344	—	133	1,299
Art Classes,	14	—	—	—	47	17	73	14	76	241
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	28	121	374	—	319	—	68	—	910
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	15	—	—	22	85	4	59	33	16	224
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	10	—	—	5	47	1	8	9	20	109
Coch and Car Builders,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	11	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	5	35
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	6	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	5	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Painters, Decorators, &c.	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	2	8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
Salmon, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	15	—	—	39	32	35	29	71	33	249
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	23	—	—	8	23	2	2	11	16	86
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	—	—	—	3	4	4	6	3	14	34
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	3	—	—	4	10	1	9	10	28	65
Students (University, Law, Medical),	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	—	—	—	16	72	4	4	12	1	110
Boys just left School or College,	—	—	—	6	21	2	—	4	10	42
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	15	—	—	32	3	—	51	21	35	162
No occupation stated,	15	—	—	3	43	—	9	18	—	88
Total Number of Young Men,	115	—	—	144	357	45	187	194	210	1,232
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	10	—	—	258	63	—	160	53	19	548
Domestic Servants,	16	—	—	19	65	20	11	—	79	291
Printing Trades,	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	44
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	9	—	—	7	12	3	4	11	2	38
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., Factory Workers not included in above,	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	27
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	38	121	15	—	320	—	—	1	484
Salmon, Shopkeepers, &c.	15	—	—	8	27	18	3	34	40	164
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	22	—	—	4	14	7	4	21	24	96
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	16	—	—	14	39	16	25	15	46	161
Occupations not included in above Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Girls just left School or College,	7	—	—	22	38	1	61	18	—	123
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	69	—	—	39	26	11	—	8	31	169
No occupation stated,	194	—	—	55	4	1	119	17	19	375
Total Number of Young Women,	367	28	121	668	564	402	372	234	269	2,923
Total Number of Students,	482	28	121	712	921	447	559	428	479	6,177

TABLE VI.—*continued.*COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*  
CONNACHT.

	Galway.	Lettim.	Mayo.	Recommon.	Sligo.	Totals for Connacht.
Number of individual students enrolled, . . .	116	—	514	—	—	630
Number enrolled in :—						
Introductory Course Classes, . . .	16	—	—	—	—	16
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes), . . .	36	—	165	—	—	201
Handicraft Classes, . . .	21	—	72	—	—	93
Domestic Science Classes, . . .	43	—	123	—	—	166
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drapery Thread Work, &c., . . .	—	—	154	—	—	154
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.						
<i>Young Men.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . .	7	—	14	—	—	21
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., . . .	3	—	17	—	—	20
Coach and Car Builders, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., . . .	—	—	10	—	—	10
Painters, Decorators, &c., . . .	—	—	3	—	—	3
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., . . .	10	—	25	—	—	35
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . .	2	—	18	—	—	20
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c., . . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
Occupations not included in the above Classes, . . .	7	—	—	—	—	7
Boys still in attendance at School or College, . . .	—	—	22	—	—	22
No occupation stated, . . .	16	—	23	—	—	39
Total Number of Young Men, . . .	45	—	146	—	—	191
<i>Young Women.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . .	12	—	—	—	—	12
Domestic Servants, . . .	—	—	10	—	—	10
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., . . .	—	—	5	—	—	5
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Specimens, Drawn-Thread Work, &c., . . .	—	—	154	—	—	154
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., . . .	7	—	4	—	—	11
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c., . . .	6	—	5	—	—	11
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, . . .	—	—	12	—	—	12
Girls still in attendance at School or College, . . .	—	—	50	—	—	50
No occupation stated, . . .	40	—	128	—	—	168
Total Number of Young Women, . . .	71	—	368	—	—	439
Total Number of Students, . . .	116	—	514	—	—	630

TABLE VI.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.  
LIMERICK.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's Co.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's Co.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Totals for Limerick.
<i>Young Men.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	45	45	66	71	161	93	51	48	56	165	72	24	731
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c. . . . .	7	5	2	1	7	6	—	—	5	6	—	—	43
Coch and Car Builders, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	5
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. . . . .	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Painters, Decorators, &c. . . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c. . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c. . . . .	5	15	14	—	5	3	1	12	8	3	2	1	69
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . . . .	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	27
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical), . . . . .	—	16	6	17	8	3	—	6	4	2	16	1	71
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	—	42	4	9	—	4	2	16	13	11	11	17	116
Boys just left School or College, . . . . .	16	—	4	2	—	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	41
Boys still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	20	124	4	25	10	50	—	88	12	—	58	17	435
No occupation stated, . . . . .	—	68	—	1	27	2	1	16	13	—	1	—	130
Total Number of Young Men, . . . . .	99	345	116	124	172	173	60	198	118	135	163	70	1,779
<i>Young Women.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	87	—	—	173	82	73	—	—	34	83	2	—	532
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	45	24	4	—	5	2	15	35	9	—	16	9	166
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. . . . .	26	—	3	—	3	—	1	20	2	—	4	—	54
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. . . . .	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Factory Workers not included in above, . . . . .	—	24	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, . . . . .	—	31	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Spinning, Drawn-Thread Work, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c. . . . .	26	9	—	11	—	4	4	11	20	9	4	1	93
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c. . . . .	15	—	2	—	3	—	3	6	9	1	1	—	42
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, . . . . .	13	4	19	33	4	2	2	25	21	—	66	1	175
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	33	14	94	—	—	—	—	5	14	15	2	—	133
Girls just left School or College, . . . . .	47	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	24	—	—	—	95
Girls still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	24	10	3	24	15	35	6	57	10	—	3	3	229
No Occupation stated, . . . . .	19	68	—	5	14	10	44	104	48	—	73	13	479
Total Number of Young Women, . . . . .	318	194	125	243	136	154	77	383	191	119	161	30	2,116
Total Number of Students, . . . . .	417	539	235	372	298	327	137	581	309	254	164	100	3,895

TABLE VI.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.—continued.  
MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Class.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N.R.)	Tipperary (S.R.)	Tipperary (Joint, Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Totals for Munster.
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	53	163	66	95	95	14	27	83	528
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., . . . . .	7	16	8	5	5	9	5	4	58
Coach and Car Builders, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c., . . . . .	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	5
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., . . . . .	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Painters, Decorators, &c., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., . . . . .	1	25	—	3	—	—	—	1	30
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . . . .	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical), . . . . .	5	10	10	7	2	5	2	5	46
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	2	25	11	3	—	13	6	19	79
Boys just left School or College, . . . . .	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	8
Boys still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	30	110	56	98	7	35	—	75	410
No occupation stated, . . . . .	15	14	6	2	—	2	—	8	45
<b>Total Number of Young Men,</b> . . . . .	<b>118</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,231</b>
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	98	352	153	151	70	106	—	4	972
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	6	57	7	7	38	45	—	—	145
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., . . . . .	—	5	3	3	—	2	—	—	13
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Laced Work, &c., . . . . .	—	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	19
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., . . . . .	23	77	23	33	9	1	—	1	167
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c., . . . . .	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	13
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical), . . . . .	14	22	—	10	4	14	1	1	66
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Girls just left School or College, . . . . .	—	36	8	34	—	4	—	6	88
Girls still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	37	40	—	36	—	—	—	—	113
No occupation stated, . . . . .	37	187	71	23	71	163	39	10	691
<b>Total Number of Young Women,</b> . . . . .	<b>213</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2,556</b>
<b>Total Number of Students,</b> . . . . .	<b>336</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3,837</b>

TABLE VI.—continued.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.

## ULSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
<i>Young Men.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	11	98	177	85	50	—	48	140	87	696
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	—	—	21
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	10
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solemen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	—	—	2	1	2	—	29	1	5	40
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	6
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	3	—	4	2	1	—	3	3	3	19
Occupations not included in above Classes.	566	7	14	3	290	—	7	1	1	688
Boys just left School or College.	5	65	29	1	3	—	—	—	—	73
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	5	65	29	—	37	—	17	52	25	250
No occupation stated.	5	1	4	—	4	—	7	1	3	25
Total Number of Young Men.	893	189	239	94	415	—	149	198	130	1,798
<i>Young Women.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants.	37	94	63	74	59	1	110	—	79	508
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	12	7	7	26	6	8	3	—	19	88
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	4	2	1	9	4	1	2	—	4	27
Factory Workers not included in above.	22	—	—	75	4	—	—	—	10	111
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	2	1	10	—	5	—	—	13	31
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	6	5	1	3	—	1	3	—	2	21
Occupations not included in above Classes.	5	15	2	18	11	3	17	—	7	87
Girls just left School or College.	15	6	82	4	—	—	40	—	—	147
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	10	122	12	11	15	2	50	—	4	223
No occupation stated.	199	46	3	189	119	45	4	—	—	500
Total Number of Young Women.	177	341	96	508	222	67	229	—	129	1,764
Total Number of Students.	570	521	335	597	437	67	378	198	259	3,562

TABLE VI.—*continued*.  
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—*continued*.  
CONNECTICUT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Gallego.	Lalrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Total for Connecticut.
<i>Young Men.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	147	72	18	138	88	463
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	3	—	—	3	—	6
Coach and Car Builders.	3	—	—	—	—	3
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	17	—	34	6	—	57
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	7	—	1	4	—	12
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	6	3	3	3	—	15
Students (University, Law, Medical).	—	—	—	3	—	3
Occupations not included in above Classes.	12	—	—	—	—	12
Boys just left School or College.	3	—	—	—	—	3
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	35	12	10	—	9	66
No occupation stated.	12	—	—	18	—	30
Total Number of Young Men.	252	87	66	182	99	686
<i>Young Women.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	170	174	200	—	45	589
Domestic Servants.	6	18	3	—	1	28
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	4	10	—	2	—	16
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	11	9	11	11	—	42
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	5	—	2	5	1	13
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	17	3	27	24	2	73
Students (University, Medical).	2	—	—	108	—	110
Occupations not included in above Classes.	13	—	—	177	—	190
Girls just left School or College.	9	—	—	—	—	9
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	32	28	94	—	—	154
No occupation stated.	152	70	—	173	116	511
Total Number of Young Women.	430	314	327	500	165	1,746
Total Number of Students.	682	401	403	682	264	2,432

TABLE VI.—continued.

## SUMMARY.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHEMES.					COUNTRY SCHOOLS. Permanent centres of Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Total.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Total.
<i>Young Men.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	27	28	108	6	169	49	126	224	21	420
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c. . . . .	149	155	217	31	552	89	153	100	20	352
Couch and Car Builders, . . . . .	11	31	10	5	57	10	12	1	1	24
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c. . . . .	366	231	735	—	1,272	85	34	35	—	154
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c. . . . .	28	19	28	—	75	7	—	—	—	7
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c. . . . .	118	63	112	—	293	19	9	4	10	38
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c. . . . .	162	29	96	4	291	3	4	15	—	22
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. . . . .	29	19	494	—	442	2	—	12	—	14
Painters, Decorators, &c. . . . .	48	52	53	6	159	21	13	—	—	34
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c. . . . .	48	48	41	9	146	4	6	—	—	10
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c. . . . .	31	36	62	3	132	13	7	2	—	22
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c. . . . .	52	26	166	1	245	9	5	8	—	22
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c. . . . .	167	127	465	48	807	78	150	249	45	522
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . . . .	384	265	829	23	1,501	64	71	26	20	231
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices, . . . . .	201	62	252	8	523	46	9	34	—	89
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical), . . . . .	70	141	260	19	490	212	246	65	2	525
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	73	42	63	7	185	4	—	2	—	6
Boys just left School or College, . . . . .	523	200	184	58	965	68	117	110	7	292
Boys still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	136	59	63	3	259	49	16	43	—	108
No occupation stated, . . . . .	94	116	121	3	334	112	360	162	22	656
	119	113	229	12	473	68	42	88	30	228
<b>Totals (Young Men),</b> . . . . .	<b>2,764</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3,825</b>
<i>Young Women.</i>										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . . . .	4	19	93	—	116	14	34	548	12	608
Domestic Servants, . . . . .	311	127	326	44	818	108	18	261	16	393
Printing Trades, . . . . .	15	5	18	—	38	—	—	44	—	44
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. . . . .	91	85	323	26	525	68	32	78	5	183
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c. . . . .	141	1	296	—	438	62	—	27	—	92
Factory Workers not included in above, . . . . .	17	23	673	3	716	19	16	14	—	49
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, . . . . .	15	119	51	—	185	27	116	486	154	783
Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c. . . . .	194	175	360	16	764	91	95	164	12	362
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c. . . . .	304	203	772	34	1,313	55	33	96	11	225
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical), . . . . .	271	338	672	66	1,347	290	540	161	13	964
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . . . .	32	5	71	—	108	12	—	4	—	16
Girls just left School or College, . . . . .	187	78	275	—	540	121	32	138	—	291
Girls still in attendance at School or College, . . . . .	197	190	155	—	542	64	5	166	—	235
No occupation stated, . . . . .	148	225	243	22	638	205	176	175	50	706
	1,572	915	2,430	178	5,095	295	263	523	168	1,251
<b>Totals (Young Women),</b> . . . . .	<b>3,541</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>6,135</b>
<b>Totals (Young Men and Young Women),</b> . . . . .	<b>6,305</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>11,224</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>22,510</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>9,961</b>



TABLE VI.—continued.

## SUMMARY.

COUNTY SCHEMES.					TOTALS.					OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.
Miscant Instruction.										
Lecturer.	Monitor.	Usher.	Connacht.	Totals.	Lecturer.	Monitor.	Usher.	Connacht.	Totals.	
747 47	523 52	696 28	443 7	2,474 134	863 276	689 369	1,023 345	490 58	3,056 1,039	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.
6	2	—	3	11	37	45	11	9	92	Coach and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.
1	5	21	1	28	394	270	791	4	1,459	Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.
2	—	2	—	4	37	21	81	10	99	Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	141	71	113	—	325	Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	165	33	111	4	313	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
36	4	10	—	50	58	23	427	—	508	Painters, Decorators, &c.
4	1	—	—	5	73	68	81	9	309	Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.
6	1	—	—	7	53	55	43	16	161	Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	44	43	54	3	144	Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.
1	—	2	—	3	62	41	116	1	220	Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.
85	34	40	57	311	325	311	754	150	1,549	Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.
27	9	6	12	54	463	345	921	95	1,784	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).
6	6	6	1	19	247	17	292	9	625	Occupations not included in above Classes.
71	44	19	15	149	353	431	284	32	1,194	Boys just left School or College.
2	2	1	—	5	79	44	66	13	204	Boys still in attendance at School or College.
116	79	688	15	898	702	396	978	60	2,136	No occupation stated.
41	9	3	3	62	337	84	192	11	614	
405	410	259	66	1,331	611	916	533	91	2,151	
139	45	25	30	230	315	200	842	81	938	
4,372	1,231	1,798	683	8,487	5,597	4,512	7,598	1,106	18,323	Totals (Young Men).
										Young Women.
539	972	608	598	2,617	557	1,023	1,149	610	3,341	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
196	185	88	28	447	585	310	615	82	1,592	Domestic Servants.
—	—	—	—	—	13	5	68	—	80	Printing Trades.
54	13	27	16	110	212	199	498	47	833	Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.
10	—	111	—	121	216	1	434	—	651	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
27	—	16	—	43	63	39	703	3	803	Factory Workers not included in above.
35	19	—	—	54	77	254	536	154	1,920	Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Draw-Thread Work, &c.
93	167	31	42	333	378	437	575	68	1,458	Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.
42	13	21	13	89	477	249	889	58	1,673	Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.
175	66	81	15	297	738	899	919	173	2,729	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.
—	3	—	—	110	113	84	8	75	116	Students (University, Medical).
182	88	147	190	607	490	198	569	190	1,438	Occupations not included in above Classes.
94	27	11	9	141	345	229	332	9	906	Cirls just left School or College.
220	222	223	164	819	571	625	741	226	2,161	Cirls still in attendance at School or College.
479	601	500	511	2,091	2,344	1,781	3,455	357	8,437	No occupation stated.
2,116	2,358	1,764	1,746	7,982	7,099	6,179	11,542	2,387	27,497	Totals (Young Women).
3,888	3,587	3,562	2,432	13,400	12,606	10,698	18,940	3,693	45,930	Totals (Young Men and Young Women).

TABLE VII.

## LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN ART AND IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, LONDON, 1915.

LIST OF EXAMINATION CENTRES IN IRELAND, showing the subjects in which examinations were held at each Centre.

NOTE.—Science Subjects are designated by the numbers given them in Circular 776 (1912) of the Board of Education. Examinations in Drawing, Industrial Design and Pictorial Design were held in accordance with the syllabuses set forth in Rule 110 (1915) of the Board of Education. The Examination in DRAWING includes tests in:—(a) Drawing from the Antique; (b) Anatomy; (c) Drawing from Life; (d) Perspective; (e) Drawing from Memory; (f) Architectural Drawing; the Examination in INDUSTRIAL DESIGN is divided into two parts, viz.:—Part I, the preliminary qualifying portion, which includes tests in:—(a) Preliminary Knowledge; and (b) Drawing or Modelling from Historic Ornament; and Part II, the examination proper, which includes tests in:—(c) History and Styles of Ornament; and (d) Original Design; the Examination in PICTORIAL DESIGN includes tests in:—(a) Preliminary Knowledge; (b) Figure Composition; (c) History and Methods of Engraving; and (d) Original Design.

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
6610	LEINSTER. Co. DUBLIN: City of Dublin Technical Schools.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., and XV.	—
	Dublin: Metropolitan School of Art	—	Drawing and Pictorial Design
6612 6604	MUNSTER. Co. CORK: Passage West Technical School, Queenstown; Technical School.	Subject VI. Subjects VIII. and IX.	— —
	Co. DUBLIN: Co. CORK: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I., IV., V., VI., VII., IX., and X.	—
6671	Co. KERRY: Tralee: Central Technical School.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., XII., XIII., and XVII.	—
	Co. TIPPERARY: Clonmel: Central Technical School	Subject III.	—
6477	Co. DUBLIN: Co. WATERFORD: Waterford: Central Technical Institute.	Subject X.	—
6338	ULSTER. Co. ANTRIM: Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects VII. and VIII.	—
	Co. DUBLIN: Co. BELFAST: Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I., III., VII., X., and XV.	Drawing, Industrial Design. Parts I. and II.
6235	Co. LONDONDERRY: Coleraine: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I. and III.	—

TABLE VIII.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN ART AND IN SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, LONDON, 1915.

## Summaries of Results at Irish Centres.

## EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1914 are given in light type.)

SUBJECT.	Lower Stage		Higher Stage		
	Number Examined.	Pass.	Number Examined.	Pass (with distinction)	Pass.
<i>Group A.—Pure and Applied Mathematics.</i>					
I. Practical Geometry and Graphics .. ..	2	1	8	—	—
II. Pure Mathematics .. ..	23	20	11	—	—
III. Practical Mathematics .. ..	23	18	10	—	—
IV. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids) .. ..	11	1	9	—	—
V. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids) .. ..	12	—	1	—	—
<i>Group B.—Engineering.</i>					
VI. Machine Construction and Drawing ..	8	3	1	—	—
VII. Applied Mechanics (Materials and Structures) .. ..	8	—	2	—	1
VIII. Applied Mechanics (Machines and Hydraulics) .. ..	4	—	4	—	1
IX. Heat Engines .. ..	1	—	—	1	—
X. Building Construction .. ..	17	14	14	1	3
XI. Naval Architecture .. ..	3	6	13	—	2
<i>Group C.—Physics.</i>					
XII. Heat .. ..	4	3	—	—	—
XIII. Magnetism and Electricity .. ..	7	4	1	—	—
<i>Group D.—Chemistry.</i>					
XIV. Inorganic Chemistry .. ..	—	3	—	—	—
XV. Organic Chemistry .. ..	4	1	1	—	—
<i>Group E.—Mining and Metallurgy.</i>					
XVI. Coal Mining .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
XVII. Metallurgy .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	118	63	59	1	15
	136	68	67	3	19

## EXAMINATIONS IN ART.

Examinations in Art were held at two Centres, viz., the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, and the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. Three candidates took the examination in Drawing; three the Preliminary Qualifying Tests (Part I.) only of the examination in Industrial Design; four the full examination in Industrial Design; and one the examination in Pictorial Design. Two of the three candidates passed the examination in Drawing. The three candidates who took Part I. of the examination in Industrial Design satisfied the examiners, but only one of the candidates presented for the full examination in this subject was successful. In the examination in Pictorial Design, the one candidate presented passed.

TABLE IX.  
NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1915.

Medals, Prizes and Commendations gained by Irish Students.

BELFAST : MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Description of Work.	Award.
Bleakley, Dorothy E.	Designs for embroidered handkerchiefs.	Commended.
Caffrey, Mary J.	Group in oil-colours.	Commended.
Coombes, William J.	Shaded drawing of boy and geese from the antique.	Commended.
Coombes, William J.	Silhouette studies of figures from Nature.	Commended.
Craig, Marie.	Designs for embroidered handkerchiefs.	National Book Prize.
Dickson, Amy L.	Water-colour painting, view of the interior of a building.	Commended.
Donaldson, George.	Design for damask napkin.	Commended.
Donaldson, Hannah.	Modelled head in relief from a cast in the round.	Commended.
English, Cuthbert C.	Design for a title-page.	Commended.
Ferry, James A.	Design for a damask napkin.	Commended.
Gillmore, Elizabeth R. F.	Modelled hand and arm from life.	National Book Prize.
Gillmore, Elizabeth R. F.	Modelled study of ornament from the east.	Commended.
Grogan, James.	Carved stone study of ornament from the east.	Commended.
Harvey, William C.	Design for a damask napkin.	Commended.
Harvey, William C.	Design for a damask table-cloth.	Commended.
McKelvey, Frank.	Lithographed studies of heads from life.	Commended.
Marguire, Margaret J.	Design for a stained glass window.	Commended.
Miller, David J.	Design for a damask table-cloth.	Commended.
Pemrose, Newton H.	Design for a damask table-cloth.	National Book Prize.
Scott, Dorothy E.	Modelled design for bronze statuary.	National Book Prize.
Swan, Jeanie.	Designs for embroidered handkerchiefs.	National Book Prize.
Walker, Katherine L.	Modelled head from life.	Commended.
Webb, Elizabeth.	Group in water-colours.	Commended.
Wilson, Edith E.	Water-colour painting of a head from life.	Commended.

CORK : CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Description of Work.	Award.
Barry, Margaret.	Designs for lace.	Commended.
Carroll, Kathleen M.	Design for a lace tie-end.	Commended.
Cooke, May.	Designs for lace.	Bronze Medal.
Cooke, May.	Design for a lace border.	Commended.
Cooke, May.	Studies of historic style of textile ornament.	Commended.
Coughlan, Kathleen.	Designs for crochet-collar and coat set.	Commended.
Glass, Martha.	Design for a lace scarf.	Commended.
Irish, Florence R.	Designs for lace.	Bronze Medal.
Irish, Florence R.	Studies of historic styles of lace.	Commended.
McDonald, Olive.	Designs for lace.	National Book Prize.

## DUBLIN: METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

Name.	Description of Work.	Award.
Booth, Grace K., Burroughs, Frances M.,	Design for a lace bougeo. Design for enamelled copper ink-jet and cover.	Commended. Commended.
Daly, Mabel M., Elvory, Eileen, Elvory, Eileen,	Design for a crochot collarette. Design for a stained glass window. Study of historic style of ornament, executed in stained glass.	Commended. Commended. Commended.
Evans, Mignon L.,	Design for a curtain in out-line, and drawn thread.	Commended.
Evans, Mignon L., Hunter, Grace C. H., Joyce, Kathleen A. M.,	Studies of birds treated for design. Design for a lace collar. Designs for lace.	Commended. Commended. Commended.
Keating, John S., Kearney, Sheila A. C., Lynch, Mary L.,	Oil-painting of a figure from the nude. Design for a window show-card. Design for a response copper first-tray.	Bronze Medal. Commended. Commended.
McDonnell, George A., Molloy, Austin, Moylan, Thomas K.,	Design for enamelled copper cup and cover. Design for a stained glass window. Design for a carved walnut mirror-frame.	Bronze Medal. Silver Medal. Commended.
Mullins, Cora M., Nicholson, Dorothy M., O'Donnell, Patrick, O'Flynn, Gertrude M.,	Design for lace fichu. Designs for lace fichu and scarf. Design for enamelled copper stall-plate. Group in oil-colours.	Bronze Medal. Silver Medal. Silver Medal. Commended.
O'Leary, Margaret M., Poles, Florence J., Quigley, Ethel M.,	Design for enamelled plaque. Oil-painting of a figure from the nude. Designs for child's embroidered bonnet and shoe.	National Book Prize. Commended. National Book Prize.
Quigley, Ethel M., Quigley, Ethel M., Spence, William N.,	Design for enamelled plaque. Group in oil-colours. Measured tracings of Trinity College Chapel, Dublin.	Commended. Commended. Commended.
Stokes, Ruby V., Tusky, Patrick J., Watson, Richard, Wiles, Frances, Wills, Evelyn M.,	Design for a lace collarette. Oil-painting of a figure from the nude. Design for enamelled copper tape. Modelled study of a draped figure from life. Design for lace bougeo.	Commended. Silver Medal. Commended. Commended. Bronze Medal.

## LIMERICK: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name	Description of Work.	Award.
Cronin, John, Cronin, John, Harrohan, Clara G., Mulqueen, Joseph, Mulqueen, Joseph,	Design for a carved wood stair-string. Design for a carved wood frame. Group in oil-colours. Design for pottery vase and jar with cover. Carved wood study of ornament from a cast.	National Book Prize. Commended. Commended. National Book Prize. Commended.
O'Neill, Mary,	Group in oil-colours.	Commended.

## LONDONDERRY: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Description of Work.	Award.
Moss, Mary M.,	Design for a lace collar.	Commended.

## WATERFORD: CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Description of Work.	Award.
Whitty, Elizabeth A.,	Modelled design for glazed wall-tiles.	Commended.

TABLE X.

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF  
THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE,  
1915.

Summaries of Results at Irish Centres.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
1915. . . . .	714	374	11
1914. . . . .	824	443	17
1913. . . . .	831	461	6
1912. . . . .	915	498	10
1911. . . . .	934	499	10

No. of School	Centre of Examination.	Number of Candi- dates Examined.	Number of Candi- dates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
6368	Ballymena—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	4	3	—
6369	Ballymoney—Technical School . . . . .	2	1	—
6532	Banbridge—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	11	6	—
6227	Belfast—Municipal Technical Institute . . . . .	233	145	9
6101	Carrick-on-Suir—Christian Brothers' Schs. . . . .	1	1	—
—	Claremorris—Post Office . . . . .	1	1	1
6556	Clonmel—Central Technical School . . . . .	2	1	—
6235	Coleraine—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	10	4	—
6003	Cork—Crawford Municipal Technical In- stitute . . . . .	191	59	—
6671	Downside—Technical School . . . . .	2	1	—
6010	Dublin—City of Dublin Technical Schools . . . . .	234	96	—
6019	Dublin—Metropolitan School of Art . . . . .	1	—	—
6872	Enniscorthy—Technical School . . . . .	2	2	—
6151	Fermoy—Technical School . . . . .	3	1	—
6607	Kilbenny—City Technical School . . . . .	5	4	1
6282	Larne—Technical School . . . . .	13	3	—
6039	Limerick—Municipal Technical Institute . . . . .	23	7	—
6037	Londonderry—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	16	12	—
6367	Lurgan—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	7	3	—
6044	Newry—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	3	2	—
6707	Omagh—Technical School . . . . .	1	1	—
6604	Greenstown—Technical School . . . . .	3	3	—
6071	Trillick—Central Technical School . . . . .	3	—	—
6745	Warrenpoint—Municipal Technical School . . . . .	2	2	—
6477	Waterford—Central Technical Institute . . . . .	14	9	—
6347	Wexford—Municipal Technical Institute . . . . .	11	4	—
		714	374	11

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1915—  
*continued.*

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students.

BELFAST: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Bingham, William .	Iron & Steel Ship-builder's Work	I.	First	£2 2s. (Butchers') and Bronze Medal.
Fullerton, David John .	Flax Spinning	I.	First	£1 10s. (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal.
Haggan, William .	Linen Weaving (Mill Management)	Final	First	£3 (Clothworkers') and Silver Medal.
Ireland, James Alexander	Linen Weaving	II.	Second	£1 14s. (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal.
Ireland, James Alexander	Jute Weaving	II.	First	£2 (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal.
McEvoy, Francis .	Linen Weaving (Dessunder)	Final	First	£3 (Clothworkers') and Silver Medal.
Mitchell, Frank Goodwin.	Flax Spinning	I.	Tied	Bronze Medal.
Weatherup, John .	Flax Spinning	Final	First	£2 (Clothworkers') and Silver Medal.
Wilson, Alexander .	Flax Spinning	I.	Second	£1 (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal.

CLAREMORRIS: POST OFFICE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Rossiter, Patrick .	Telegraphy	I.	Second	£1 (Posters') and Bronze Medal.

KILKENNY: CITY TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Ward, Robert Ernest .	Cabinet Making	I.	Second	£1 14s. and Bronze Medal.

LIST OF IRISH CANDIDATES awarded EXHIBITIONS offered by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF DRAPERS on the results of the Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the several branches of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

*Three Exhibitions of the Annual Value of £10, tenable for two years.*

Black, David V. (Linen Weaving)—Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute.

Fullerton, David J. (Flax Spinning)—Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute.

\*Radcliffe, Fred. (Linen Weaving)—Banbridge: Municipal Technical School.

\* The Exhibition awarded to this candidate will be held over until the end of the War.

Summaries of the results of the Technical School Examinations, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, will be found in the separate volume, "Technical School Examinations, 1915. Examination Papers and Examiners' Reports," to be obtained (price 3d.) through any bookseller.

## RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1915.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

At the Examination held on the 29th June, 1915, and following days for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, sixteen candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships, and Five Teacherships-in-Training were offered for competition, and these were awarded to the following candidates, whose names are given in order of merit.

#### *Scholarships.*

Mr. William E. V. Abraham, Methodist College, Belfast.

Miss Agnes Browne, Academical Institution, Banbridge.

Mr. Edward Morton [Private Study].

Mr. John J. Sheehan, North Monastery, Cork, and Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork.

Mr. Henry S. Seales, High School, Dublin.

#### *Teacherships-in-Training.*

Mr. Crawford G. White, High School, Dublin.

Mr. Thomas Cooney, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir.

Mr. Edward M. M'Guinness, St. Mary's Christian Schools, Belfast.

Mr. John J. Ryan, Municipal Technical Institute, Limerick.

Mr. Henry Flood [Private Study].

### TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING AT THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

At the Examination held on the 22nd June, 1915, and following days, for Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, nine candidates presented themselves.

Three Teacherships-in-Training were offered for competition, and were awarded to the following candidates:—

Mr. Matthew Barry, 61 Madden's Buildings, Blackpool, Cork.

Miss Ethel M. Quigley, 5 Clareville Road, Rathgar.

Miss Phyllis E. Wilson, Castle Square, Castleblayney.

### SCHOLARSHIPS IN CROCHET-WORK AND SPRIGGING.

Eleven candidates competed for the three Scholarships offered for the purpose of training Teachers of Crochet-Work and Sprigging. Scholarships in Crochet-Work were awarded to the following candidates:—

Miss Kathleen J. Farrell, Rush, Co. Dublin.

Miss Bridget Lunn, Newport, Co. Mayo.

A Scholarship in Sprigging was awarded to:—

Miss Dolis Hannigan, Ballyhofey, Co. Donegal.

These Scholarships are tenable for one year at the Training School for Lace and Sprigging Teachers, Enniskillen.



# MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)

## ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

List showing the Fairs and Auction Marts in respect of which Exemption Orders were issued between the 1st July, 1914, and the 30th June, 1915.

Fair or Mart.	County or Borough.
Abbey	Galway
Abbeydorney	Kerry
Ardce, J. P. Mooney's Mart	Louth
Ardrahan	Galway
Athleague	Roscommon
Ballinclare	Kerry
Ballinlough	Roscommon
Ballyboggan	Meath
Ballycullane, G. W. Taylor's Mart	Wexford
Blackwater, G. W. Taylor's Mart	Wexford
Broadway, G. W. Taylor's Mart	Wexford
Buttevant	Cork
Callan, P. Grainger's Mart	Kilkenny
Carricknagat	Sligo
Claremount	Galway
Collinstown	Westmeath
Corofin	Clare
Cullohill	Queen's Co.
Doonamona	Mayo
Drumsna	Leitrim
Elton	Limerick
Emly	Tipperary
Empor	Westmeath
Farnaharpy	Sligo
Fieldstown	Dublin
Funchinagh	Mayo
Kanturk, R. Sheahan's Mart	Cork
Keelegues	Mayo
Knockcroghery	Roscommon
Lahardane	Mayo
Limerick, W. B. Pitt's Marts (two)	Limerick (Co. Borough of)
Listowel, McElligott & Son's Mart	Kerry
Lurganboy	Leitrim
Moynes	Mayo
Newmarket-on-Fergus	Clare
New Ross, G. W. Taylor's Mart	Wexford
O'Callaghan's Mills	Clare
Peterswell	Galway
Rathfran	Mayo
Reavyle	Galway
Silvermines	Tipperary
Sixmilebridge	Clare
Stonehall	Limerick
Tubber	Galway
Turlough	Mayo
Woodford	Galway

## SALE OF FOOD AND

I.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER,  
ACTS IN THE COUNTIES

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.
				£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . . . .	94	1	—	—	11	—
Armagh, . . . . .	99	1	1	0 13 0	4	—
Carlow, . . . . .	43	1	1	0 13 6	—	—
Cavan, . . . . .	92	2	2	1 8 1	1	—
Clare, . . . . .	133	2	2	1 6 7	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	739	53	49	37 16 9	2	1
Donegal, . . . . .	139	—	—	—	7	—
Down, . . . . .	96	1	1	0 14 6	21	—
Dublin, . . . . .	200	2	1	1 1 0	22	—
Fermanagh, . . . . .	51	1	1	0 11 6	3	—
Galway, . . . . .	170	7	7	6 8 2	7	—
Kerry, . . . . .	324	20	25	25 3 4	3	—
Kildare, . . . . .	104	2	2	1 18 1	6	3
Kilkenny, . . . . .	36	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . . . .	78	2	2	0 18 0	4	1
Leitrim, . . . . .	54	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . . .	168	2	1	0 14 6	—	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	96	1	—	—	6	—
Longford, . . . . .	39	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . . . .	52	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . . . .	106	1	1	0 12 7	11	—
Meath, . . . . .	84	1	1	0 2 6	3	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	24	—	—	—	4	—
Queen's, . . . . .	59	1	1	0 13 6	—	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	116	1	1	0 18 6	10	—
Sligo, . . . . .	29	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . . .	96	2	1	0 6 0	—	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . . .	111	6	5	4 0 6	4	—
Tyrone, . . . . .	61	—	—	—	7	—
Waterford, . . . . .	93	4	3	0 12 6	1	—
Westmeath, . . . . .	93	1	1	1 0 0	4	1
Wexford, . . . . .	67	—	—	—	15	—
Wicklow, . . . . .	106	—	—	—	8	—
Total, . . . . .	3,837	125	109	87 13 1	164	6
Total for Year 1913, . . . . .	4,389	115	100	61 5 10	169	5

Three samples of Margarine-Cheese were taken in Co. Antrim, and one in Co. Wexford, during the period. There was no infringement of the Acts in regard to these samples.

## DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

## MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS UNDER THE DURING THE YEAR 1914.

		Cheese.	Milk.			
No. of Convictions	Penalties imposed	No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
	£ s d.					£ s d.
—	—	56	213	8	8	3 19 10
—	—	28	90	5	4	3 9 0
—	—	2	43	—	—	—
—	—	13	57	2	1	1 1 0
—	—	—	84	1	1	0 5 0
1	0 14 6	10	542	45	23	28 13 6
—	—	63	129	6	5	2 0 0
—	—	52	115	9	6	6 6 0
—	—	21	997	29	28	46 14 6
—	—	4	26	1	1	0 13 0
—	—	18	356	22	22	24 19 9
—	—	17	239	30	25	9 17 10
2	0 4 0	13	70	5	3	7 3 6
—	—	3	52	1	1	0 1 0
—	—	9	38	2	1	0 3 0
—	—	15	46	5	5	5 1 0
—	—	2	281	5	5	2 1 1
—	—	34	59	18	4	2 15 0
—	—	5	33	1	1	0 7 0
—	—	1	32	1	1	1 0 0
—	—	9	131	8	6	8 9 6
—	—	24	39	1	1	2 15 0
—	—	7	26	3	2	1 18 0
—	—	7	54	—	—	—
—	—	17	186	6	4	4 9 6
—	—	4	26	1	1	—
—	—	2	164	5	1	1 0 0
—	—	5	249	7	5	5 9 8
—	—	54	103	1	1	10 0 0
—	—	6	100	2	1	0 1 0
1	0 15 0	5	195	8	5	4 1 1
—	—	18	103	3	3	3 8 6
—	—	25	77	1	1	3 13 0
4	1 13 6	549*	4,955	242	186	191 16 3
4	2 2 0	563*	5,112	205	174	227 19 1

\* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

II.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER,  
THE ACTS IN THE COUNTIES DURING

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.
				£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . .	66	—	—	—	14	1
Armagh, . . .	43	—	—	—	5	—
Carlow, . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	47	—	—	—	—	—
Clare, . . .	89	1	1	0 17 0	—	—
Cork, . . .	406	10	10	10 4 4	4	—
Donegal, . . .	115	—	—	—	12	—
Down, . . .	54	1	1	0 15 6	15	1
Dublin, . . .	92	—	—	—	12	—
Fermanagh, . . .	25	—	—	—	3	—
Galway, . . .	56	—	—	—	8	3
Kerry, . . .	194	22	18	20 14 11	3	—
Kildare, . . .	50	—	—	—	4	—
Kilkenny, . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . .	43	1	1	0 5 6	6	—
Leitrim, . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . .	100	2	1	0 4 9	2	—
Londonderry, . . .	52	2	2	0 6 0	7	—
Longford, . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	75	—	—	—	13	—
Meath, . . .	58	—	—	—	4	—
Monaghan, . . .	10	—	—	—	3	—
Queen's, . . .	26	1	1	0 12 7	—	—
Roscommon, . . .	51	—	—	—	4	—
Sligo, . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	52	—	—	—	5	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	40	1	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . .	28	—	—	—	5	—
Waterford, . . .	46	1	1	0 6 0	1	—
Westmeath, . . .	55	1	1	0 4 0	1	—
Wexford, . . .	40	1	1	0 18 6	10	—
Wicklow, . . .	54	1	1	1 14 0	5	2
Total, . . .	2,070	45	39	37 3 1	146	7

One sample of Margarine-Cheese was taken in Co. Antrim during the period. There was no infringement of the Acts in regard to the sample.

MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS UNDER  
THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1915.

		Cheese.	Milk.			
No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
—	—	28	108	1	1	0 7 6
—	—	12	46	7	6	13 1 0
—	—	—	13	3	3	9 14 0
—	—	9	48	9	6	5 17 6
—	—	1	34	3	2	2 19 0
—	—	8	332	48	29	13 10 1
—	—	47	71	2	—	—
1	0 14 6	37	113	5	3	2 7 0
—	—	12	541	27	27	43 11 0
—	—	1	18	—	—	—
3	0 13 0	3	247	25	25	64 11 0
—	—	7	122	7	6	4 6 11
—	—	4	36	4	4	6 4 0
—	—	1	26	3	3	9 1 0
—	—	2	27	—	—	—
—	—	7	23	3	2	2 17 0
—	—	3	150	8	7	3 16 7
—	—	20	26	1	—	—
—	—	1	11	—	—	—
—	—	—	16	1	1	0 10 0
—	—	5	129	17	15	17 7 2
—	—	16	47	—	—	—
—	—	3	27	2	—	—
—	—	1	24	—	—	—
—	—	6	114	8	8	8 9 0
—	—	—	9	—	—	—
—	—	8	140	20	13	7 8 2
—	—	1	122	13	9	13 4 2
—	—	14	47	9	7	8 3 11
—	—	6	43	2	1	1 2 6
—	—	1	90	2	2	2 16 0
—	—	13	53	—	—	—
2	1 5 6	5	36	1	—	—
6	2 13 0	281*	2,889	231	180	246 4 6

\* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

III.—STATEMENTS GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF  
UNDER THE ACTS  
YEAR 1914.

BOROUGH	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.
Belfast, . . . . .	157	3	3	£ s. d. 3 5 0	42	5
Clonmel, . . . . .	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	103	4	4	2 17 6	4	—
Drogheda, . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	183	5	4	15 0 0	4	3
Kilkenny, . . . . .	24	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . . .	90	2	2	0 2 6	18	—
Londonderry . . . . .	20	—	—	—	4	2
Sligo, . . . . .	12	—	—	—	5	—
Waterford, . . . . .	53	4	4	3 4 3	6	—
Wexford, . . . . .	55	—	—	—	9	—
Total, . . . . .	746	18	17	24 9 3	92	10
Total for Year 1913, . . . . .	803	19	19	18 13 6	50	11

HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1915.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.
Belfast, . . . . .	101	8	7	£ s. d. 34 0 0	16	4
Clonmel, . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	57	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, . . . . .	4	1	1	0 10 0	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	129	1	1	0 10 0	1	1
Kilkenny, . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . . .	26	3	3	0 5 0	6	—
Londonderry . . . . .	18	3	3	0 15 0	—	—
Sligo, . . . . .	4	—	—	—	2	—
Waterford, . . . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	34	1	1	2 18 0	2	—
Total, . . . . .	422	17	16	38 18 0	27	5

**BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS  
IN THE BOROUGH.**

**YEAR 1914.**

		Cheese.	Milk.			
No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
4	£ s. d. 4 10 0	5	555	79	53	£ s. d. 75 5 0
—	—	—	31	1	—	—
—	—	1	453	40	38	20 17 6
—	—	—	141	4	4	7 5 0
3	1 10 0	—	1,611	124	112	351 2 6
—	—	—	36	—	—	—
—	—	6	470	7	7	2 7 6
2	0 15 0	—	78	11	11	7 12 0
—	—	8	59	5	5	4 3 0
—	—	—	168	3	—	—
—	—	9	101	3	3	3 6 6
9	6 15 0	29*	3,703	277	233	480 19 0
10	7 0 0	38*	3,335	264	213	433 0 6

**HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1915.**

		Cheese.	Milk.			
No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
2	£ s. d. 2 10 0	1	301	36	33	£ s. d. 151 10 0
—	—	—	8	—	—	—
—	—	—	317	45	42	48 3 0
—	—	—	77	6	6	23 0 0
1	0 5 0	—	797	68	59	121 0 0
—	—	—	18	—	—	—
—	—	—	225	14	14	5 17 6
—	—	—	73	7	7	10 11 6
—	—	5	48	11	10	11 7 6
—	—	—	88	6	4	3 2 6
—	—	2	66	12	8	8 5 6
3	2 15 0	8*	2,018	205	183	382 17 6

\* No proceedings were taken in respect of any of these samples.

IV.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE TAKEN, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1899, BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR, 1914.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY.	BUTTER.				MARGARINE.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
<b>Borough.</b>				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Clonmel, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	28	14	14	74 10 0	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>County.</b>								
Antrim, . . . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh, . . . . .	47	2	2	2 7 0	—	—	—	—
Carlow, . . . . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare, . . . . .	19	2	2	1 17 6	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	143	7	7	4 18 5	—	—	—	—
Donegal, . . . . .	14	—	—	—	1	1	1	0 0 1
Down, . . . . .	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . . . .	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry, . . . . .	17	2	2	1 7 1	—	—	—	—
Kildare, . . . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's, . . . . .	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, . . . . .	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . . . .	25	1	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath, . . . . .	20	1	1	0 15 0	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's, . . . . .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	16	1	1	0 18 6	1	1	1	0 16 6
Sligo, . . . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . . .	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . . . .	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . . . .	18	—	—	—	1	1	1	0 14 6
Wexford, . . . . .	14	—	—	—	1	1	1	1 10 0
Wicklow, . . . . .	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total,</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>87 13 6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3 1 1</b>



V.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, TAKEN, UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1899, BY THE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1915.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY.	BUTTER.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.
<b>Borough.</b>				
Belfast, . . . .	13	2	2	7 0 0
Kilkenny, . . . .	5	—	—	—
Limerick, . . . .	3	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . . .	5	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . .	11	—	—	—
<b>County.</b>				
Antrim, . . . .	12	—	—	—
Armagh, . . . .	26	—	—	—
Carlow, . . . .	7	—	—	—
Cavan, . . . .	13	—	—	—
Cork, . . . .	39	2	2	1 6 2
Down, . . . .	5	—	—	—
Dublin, . . . .	3	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . . .	4	—	—	—
Galway, . . . .	11	—	—	—
Kerry, . . . .	58	9	8	7 2 11
Kildare, . . . .	15	—	—	—
King's, . . . .	8	1	1	0 11 0
Limerick, . . . .	8	—	—	—
Louth, . . . .	1	—	—	—
Mayo, . . . .	9	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . . .	13	—	—	—
Queen's, . . . .	4	—	—	—
Roscommon, . . . .	3	—	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . .	8	—	—	—
Tyrone, . . . .	29	—	—	—
Waterford, . . . .	25	—	—	—
Westmeath, . . . .	6	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . . .	4	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16 0 1</b>

Two samples of Margarine were taken in Belfast during the period. In one case proceedings were instituted, a conviction was obtained, £1 penalty being imposed.

VI.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1915, THE  
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF OR WHOLESALE DEALINGS  
IN MARGARINE OR MARGARINE-CHEESE.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY	No. of Premises Registered for Whole- sale Dealings in Margarine or Margarine- Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine- Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast, . . . . .	67	—	—
Clonmel, . . . . .	2	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	11	2	—
Drogheda, . . . . .	2	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	48	—	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	2	—	—
Limerick, . . . . .	3	1	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	7	—	—
Sligo, . . . . .	2	—	—
Waterford, . . . . .	8	1	—
Wexford, . . . . .	3	—	—
COUNTY.			
Antrim, . . . . .	9	—	1
Armagh, . . . . .	4	—	—
Carlow, . . . . .	1	—	—
Down, . . . . .	3	—	—
Dublin, . . . . .	6	—	—
Fermanagh, . . . . .	1	—	—
Galway, . . . . .	2	—	—
Kerry, . . . . .	1	—	—
King's, . . . . .	1	—	—
Louth, . . . . .	1	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.), . . . . .	1	—	—
Tipperary (S.R.), . . . . .	1	—	—
Westmeath, . . . . .	2	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	—	1	—
Wicklow, . . . . .	2	—	—
Total, . . . . .	100	5	1

VII.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1915, THE  
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED AS  
BUTTER FACTORIES.

BOROUGH.	No. of Registered Butter Factories	COUNTY.	No. of Registered Butter Factories.
Belfast, . . . .	1	Fermanagh, . . . .	2
Cork, . . . .	25	Kerry, . . . .	27
Dublin, . . . .	1	Leitrim, . . . .	7
Limerick, . . . .	1	Limerick, . . . .	7
Londonderry, . . . .	1	Londonderry, . . . .	1
Waterford, . . . .	2	Longford, . . . .	2
COUNTY.		Monaghan, . . . .	5
Antrim, . . . .	2	Tipperary (N.R.), . . . .	1
Armagh, . . . .	3	Tipperary (S.R.), . . . .	1
Carlow, . . . .	2	Tyrone, . . . .	3
Cavan, . . . .	37	Waterford, . . . .	5
Clare, . . . .	2	Wexford, . . . .	4
Cork, . . . .	50	Wicklow, . . . .	2
Donegal, . . . .	2	Total, . . . .	196

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